"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 20,005—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam P

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PENINSULAR" will LEAVE BOMBAY at 5 P.M., on the 21st March, and Baggage must be sent to the VICTORIA DOCK, before 11 A.M., on that day.

A Steam-Launch will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER, at 3 P.M., to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1893.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th March.
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1210	A. B. Daniell	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3227	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigholl	29th "
B.L.	VICTORIA	6258	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† " This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

22nd March	19th April
5th April	3rd May
	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,280	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,280	350	21st Mar.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,490 tons, on the 19th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder-Abbas, Linze, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 22nd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 13, 1893. Agents.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS:

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

STANDARD MEDICAL WORKS,

BY LOUIS KUHNE,

AM I WELL OR SICK?
A Vade Mecum for Every One, As. 8

The New Science of Healing,
Or the Doctrine of the
"UNITY OF DISEASES"
And their Cure. Rs. 7.

AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RIDING,— SPORTING,— —AND RACING BREECHES.—

"OUR SPECIALITE."

ALL MATERIALS.
FROM Rs. 19-4.
FOR STYLE, FIT, AND FINISH.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &C.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS
OF
SCIENTIFIC REQUISITES,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Special Quotations to Large Consumers.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEAKIN & CO.'S
ALE
AND
STOUT.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CASH RATES.
Ale in Pints, per doz. Rs. 2-0. Quarts, Rs. 4-0 per doz.
Stout, in Pints per doz. Rs. 2-0.
Ale supplied also in Casks of 36 and 54 gallons.

KEMP AND CO., LD.

CHEMICAL & PHYSICAL APPARATUS.

KEMP'S ELECTRIC AND GALVANIC APPARATUS

For EXPERIMENTAL and TECHNICAL PURPOSES.

THERMOMETERS of all kinds.

Air Pumps
Arsenic Apparatus
Aspirators
Balances
Barometers
Beakers
Bell Jars
Blow Pipes
Burettes
Bunsen Burners
Capsules
Chemical Sets
Chemical Flasks
Cumbustion Furnaces
Condensers
Crucibles
Deflagrating Jars
Displacement Apparatus
Drying Apparatus
Electric Apparatus
Entomological Goods
Eudrometers
Furnaces
Galvanic Apparatus
Gas Holders
Hydraulic Presses
Hydrometers
Magic Lanterns
Physical Apparatus
Retorts
Stills
Woulff's Bottles

INDUCTIVE ELECTRICAL MACHINES.

LEYDEN JARS AND BATTERIES.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND

THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.

HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CRICKET BATS and Balls of all Prices. Guaranteed best English-make. Prices on Application.
MADON, SONS & CO., TENNIS BALLS AND BATS. FORT, BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to anyone who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

HERR CARL WALTHER,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies LORD AND LADY HARRIS,
GIVES A GRAND CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH,
To commence at 9-30 P.M.
Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 P.M.
Reserved Front Seats, Rs. 3. Reserved Second Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
The Plan of the Hall will be opened from Friday morning, the 17th instant, at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD,
ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
GRAND OPENING DAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 18TH,
OF
LINGARD'S
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION
AND WAX-WORKS,
Which has just furnished
A SEASON OF 15 WEEKS IN CALCUTTA,
Is now on Tour through India, and *en route* for
THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.
Originality, Versatility and Refinement.
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.
The above place has been refitted and decorated
AS A NOVELTY MUSEUM.
In which may be seen
THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,
THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,
THE GRAND CYCLORAMA, GITANA,
THE GIPSY QUEEN.
FORETELLER, PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.
A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS or WIVES.
Polite Ushers in attendance, Piano Recitals at intervals.
Prices of Admission as follows:—
WEEK DAYS.
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Children under 12 years half-price.
Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

EXCHANGE BANKS.
THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st MARCH, it being a Public Holiday under the, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

TO LET, in Bhosawal Square, at Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddass Iron Works, several BUNGALOWS, thoroughly repaired, and newly painted. Apply to the Undersigned.
E. G. CABRAL,
Grant Buildings, Colaba.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
AN APPLICATION having been made to the Directors of the above Company for the issue of new Certificates for 8 B Ten Per Cent. Preference Shares, bearing Nos. 3575 to 3582, standing in the joint names of Jeejeebhoy N. Moos and N. A. Moos in the place and stead of their Original Certificates said to have been lost. Notice is hereby given that, after the expiration of one month from this date, new Share Certificates will be issued, as applied for, unless any person having the custody of, or control over the said Original Certificates, or any of them, or having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, pledge, sale, gift or otherwise, makes the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street, Bombay. All claims made in regard to the Original Share Certificates, after the expiration of the said one month, will not be admitted.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 16th March 1893.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1893 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Tenth Day of April next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of March 1893.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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H. CORE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, Dated 4th March, 1893.

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By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Dated, Insein, 4th March, 1893.

A NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA having decided to OFFER REWARDS for the PRODUCTION of DESIGNS and MODELS best adapted for MULE CARTS for the TRANSPORT service of Her British Army in India, after practical test in India of a full-sized specimen, hereby announces the following Premia and conditions of award for a competition open to all nations:—
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2ND PRIZE—500 (five hundred).
3RD PRIZE—375 (three hundred and seventy-five).
4TH PRIZE—250 (two hundred and fifty).
5TH PRIZE—125 (one hundred and twenty-five).
2.—The award of the above Premia will be entirely entrusted to a Jury composed as below:—
PRESIDENT:—
The Quarter Master General of the Army in India.
MEMBERS:—
An Officer detailed by the Director General of Ordnance in India.
An officer detailed by the Commissary-General-in-Chief in India, and three technical members selected from practical Cart or Carriage Builders, wheelwrights, Managers of Railway Carriage Works, or from such unofficial artisan experts as may be appointed by the Government of India.
The President to have the casting vote.
The decision of the Jury in any matter whatever connected with the award of Premia to be considered final, and equally binding upon competitors and upon the Government of India.
Any premium to be paid in India if desired, in rupees, at the exchange prevailing on the date of the award.
3.—The Secretary of State for India guarantees the payment of the Premia on the condition that the Jury certify that on the date fixed for closing the competition at least 25 (twenty-five) designs have been received from as many *bona fide* different competitors. It will be, however, entirely within the power of the Jury to withhold such Premia as it considers not sufficiently deserved by the merits of the designs.
4.—The question of cost being of the highest importance, the designs should give the estimated price in Pounds Sterling, or rupees, of a single cart delivered free on board in London or at Bombay, Calcutta or Allahabad.
As a guarantee of good faith on the part of the competitor as regards estimated cost, he will, if recommended for a premium receive in the first instance only one-half of such premium immediately on its award. He will, however, only receive the same proportion of the other half as represents the proportion by which he may have under-estimated the actual cost of the cart.
It is left to the jury to ascertain by tender in the open market, or by such other means as it considers suitable, what would be the cost of the cart to Government, and to make its award accordingly.
For example, a competitor wins the first premium of £750 for a design which he estimates to cost £20 per cart. He will at once receive £375. The Jury will then take such steps as it thinks advisable to determine the true market value of the cart, and having found it to be £30 or 50 per cent. more than the estimate, would give the designer a premium of £375, plus 50 per cent. on £375, or a total of £562½. If, however, the true market value agreed with the estimate, the competitor would receive the total premium of £750.
5.—The object desired to be attained by this competition is the production of a design, accompanied in all cases by a working model, for a military transport cart adapted to conditions which make the use of interchangeable metal parts for all important portions of the cart absolutely indispensable.
6.—Intending competitors wishing for the fullest details as to the kind of cart required will be supplied with further instructions on application to the Director of Stores, India Office, Westminster, London, S. W., or to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, British India.
Foreign competitors may obtain further particulars on application to the Secretaries of Her Britannic Majesty's Embassies or Legations at the respective capitals, but are recommended to apply, as notified above, to London or Calcutta.
7.—The designs and models framed in needful details should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta.
No designs or models reaching Calcutta later than the 30th June 1893 will be allowed to compete. The time of transit for Parcel Post from London to Calcutta may be taken at 24 days.

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AND
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FOR
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London Bankers.... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo treet, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.
SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.
DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.
SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{	1,000	200	200	10	270
		750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile		5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	185	18	42
Barsi Oil Mills Co., Limited.		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance		600	2 500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue.		500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		2 400	600	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills		1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.		500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn		5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.		1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.		4,000	200	175	div 23	310
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.		3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.		1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	195
Oriental Loan		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Port Canning		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills		2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.		1,000	100	100	9	70
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.	1,000	103	100	75 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.		2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.		1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.		9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Gimlin Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Carrachee)	200	000'l	1,100		205
Apollo	750	00'l	2,200	90	900
Bellary	167	00'l	1,000	Nil.	320
Bhownugger City Press & Coach	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co, Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	135
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	10)	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khanagum	240	450	450	32½	415
Mahindpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	87
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	424
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	280
New Borar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	125
Prince of Wales	100	530	500	Rs25 dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	90	25	1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	495
Anglo-Indian, Sellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1,345		100	5	87
Bombay United	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	20	370
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	12½	650
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Dharamsey Cawasjee	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	705
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1 500	500	500	Rs. 30	665
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x d
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahadumas	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahmood Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,570
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	12 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1 yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	685
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2
China Leaf	"	26-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-10 "
Do. do. new	"	25-8 "
Australia do.	"	26
Bombay do.	"	25-14
English Sovereigns	"	16-7
Do. Dracons	"	16-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	230 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	220

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Light Horse Camp, Santa Cruz.
Music at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m.
Dr. G. B. Prabhakar's Lecture on "The Eye-Sight," Pathare Prabhu Social Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—Brindisi (s), from Mormugoa. Yesterday:—Khandalla (s), from Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Columbus (schr.), for Seychelles; Loodiana (s), Calcutta, &c.; Imaum (s), and Wistow Hall (s), Marseilles; and Zulu (s), Dunkirk.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for polo today, at 5 o'clock.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imaum left the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Wistow Hall yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brindisi entered, and the s. s. Tanjore and Mahanady left the dock on Wednesday, and the schooner Columbus yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday, the 18th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 18th instant.

ELOCUTION GATHERING.—The Maharastra Vaktritvottejak Mandali's annual lectures begin from this day, in the hall of the Bombay Native Institution, opposite Madhava Baug, Girgaum.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Pathare Prabhu Social Club, this evening, by Dr. G. B. Prabhakar. Subject: "The Eye-Sight." It will be open to the members of the Prabhu community.

A JEWISH PLEADER.—In the new batch of High Court pleaders is Mr. Abraham Aaron Kehenik, B.A. L.L.B., He is the first gentleman from the Jewish community to be admitted a Vakil of the High Court.

THE PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the twenty-sixth anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj, Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar will deliver an English address, at the Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, this evening. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Merwanji Nowroji Cooper, living at Bhoiwada Cross-road, Parel, has made a report to the police, that on Monday night, whilst he was asleep in his house, somebody broke a pane of glass of the door of his room and, effecting an entrance, stole Rs. 60 in currency notes and cash from the pocket of his coat.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Krishna bin Appa Bhonsle, inhabitant of Sholapur, in the Sholapur Collectorate, and late a Forest Guard in the Karmala Range of the Sholapur Forest Division, having been convicted, under Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

DISAPPEARANCE OF LADS.—Razi Essa Razi Bawa, living at Kala Chowkey Road, has reported to the police that his son, Ibrahim, about twelve years of age, and his neighbour's son, Abdul Rahman, aged eleven years, left their house, on Tuesday morning last, to go to their work, at the Morarjee Gokaldas Mill, at Supari Baug, and have since been missing. They had no ornaments on their person.

MISSION AT ST. ANNE'S, BYCULLA.—A mission will be given by the Rev. Fr. Wallrath, S. J., at St. Anne's, Byculla, commencing on Saturday next, at 6-30 p.m., concluding on Easter Sunday, at 6 p.m. There are to be two sermons daily, on Sundays at 8 a.m. and at 6 p.m., on week-days at 6-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., is to preside at the beginning of the mission on next Saturday evening.

FIRE AT LOWER COLABA.—On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out amongst a quantity of loose cotton that was kept for being pressed into a bale, in the Bombay Cotton Press Company, at Lower Colaba. An alarm was raised, and a large number of labourers, who were at work, came up to the spot and extinguished the fire before the arrival of fire-engines. The fire is attributed to friction caused by some machinery. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Dhondia Dewoo, a shoe-maker, aged twenty years, living with his mother, at Duncan Road. The deceased was not in a sound state of mind, and often ran away from the house. Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, he committed suicide by throwing himself into the Sankli Tank. His body was brought out by a Hindu, who saw him falling into the tank. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture	Rosamunde Schubert.
Selection	La Cigale Andrau.
Valse	Der Commandiker Lanner.
Dance	Paysans Russes Aschs.
Selection	Pepita Lecocq.
Mazurka	Clematis Kappey.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Sendas Hemchand was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a *dhotur*, belonging to Rama Devjee. On Wednesday evening, the complainant left the *dhotur* to dry in the verandah of his house at Kandewadi. The accused picked it up, but, as he was about to leave the premises, he was caught by Kustoor Gopal. The accused admitted two previous convictions, and the Magistrate sentenced him to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mulseri Aser was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Meerjee Cooversi and Ramji Gungadhar in respect of certain gold ornaments. The accused borrowed gold ornaments, worth Rs. 225, from the first complainant, and others of the value of Rs. 235 from the second complainant, on the pretence that he wanted to wear them on the wedding day of a friend. He, however, pledged the ornaments with a Marwaree and appropriated the proceeds. He was arrested under a warrant granted by the Magistrate on the application of the complainants. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying that the ornaments were given away to him in charity by the complainants in order to help him out of his difficulties. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to an accumulated term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Before Khan Bahadur Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Maroti Vithoo and Pandoo Gunnoo, with the theft of four annas in copper coins from the pocket of Narayen Succaram, a labourer, on the 15th instant, at Shaikh Memon Street. The complainant was going along the road with a load on his head when the two accused went up to him, and the second accused, pushing the complainant, engaged him in an altercation. The first accused, as was pre-arranged, took the opportunity, and removed the money from the pocket of the complainant. He called out "thief," "thief," and the police sepoy on duty at the end of the street, arrested the accused, who were running away. The Magistrate convicted the accused, who had also previously been convicted, and sentenced the first accused to be sent to the Reformatory, and kept there for three years, while the second accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. An umbrella and a rupee were found with the first accused, of which he could not give a satisfactory account. The Magistrate ordered the umbrella to be confiscated, and the rupee was sent to the poor-box.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
8-30 p.m.—Mission Service and Sermon by the Venerable A. Goldwyer Lewis.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
8 p.m.—Litany (Choral) and Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe

Holloway's Pills.—Cure for Indigestion.—Indigestion, with torpidity of the liver, is the curse of thousands, who spend each day with accumulated sufferings, all of which may be avoided by taking Holloway's Pills according to their accompanying directions. They strengthen and invigorate every organ subservient to digestion. Their action is purifying, healing and strengthening. They may be safely taken without interfering with ordinary pursuits, or requiring much restriction in diet. They quickly remove noise and giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills work the cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary, they conserve and support the vital principle by substituting pure for impure blood.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO INHERITANCE.

MAHOMED ISMAIL VS. RABIABAI AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that the first four defendants may be ordered to make a full and complete discovery of the estate of Amirsab bin Hajee Meyan Keval, come to the hands or into the possession of any of them; that an account may be taken of the estate; that the estate may be administered and distributed by the Court among the parties entitled thereto; that it may be declared that the plaintiff is entitled to one-ninth share thereof; that a receiver be appointed; and that the first four defendants may be restrained from intermeddling with or parting with the estate, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first four defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that Amirsab bin Hajee Meyan Keval died intestate on the 30th December, 1885, leaving him surviving, as his heirs, according to Mahomedan Law, his mother, his widow, the first defendant, and his sons and daughters, also defendants in the case. The share of the mother in the estate was one-sixth. The estate left by the deceased in Bombay was considerable, amounting in value to about Rs. 1,64,600, and consisted of moveable and immoveable properties. The first four defendants took charge of the estate on behalf of those interested, and had since managed it without having taken out letters of administration. The estate had never been distributed. Aishabibee, the mother of Amirsab, died in March, 1887, intestate, leaving her surviving, as her only heir, according to Mahomedan Law, the plaintiff and the last defendant, Aminabibee, her son and daughter, respectively. The plaintiff thus became entitled to two-thirds of her estate and to one-ninth of the estate of Amirsab. The first four defendants refused to account to the plaintiff for his share or any portion of the estate of Amirsab; and the plaintiff was compelled to file this suit. He was unwilling that the estate should remain any longer in the possession of the defendants, for it was in danger of being wasted, whereby the plaintiff would suffer a great loss.

The defence of the first four defendants stated that this suit was not properly constituted, as the seventh defendant, Aminabibee, was not a minor at all, as alleged by the plaintiff. The value of the property left by Amirsab was grossly exaggerated. A distribution of the property had taken place, and the daughters of Amirsab had been fully paid their shares and had passed a release. The share of Aishabibee, the mother of Amirsab, was disposed of by her in her life-time. The defendants admitted that one of the daughters was a minor, but the sum of money she had got was more than she would be entitled to if her strict share were ascertained. Aishabibee, in her life-time, disposed of all her share in the estate of Amirsab, leaving the residue of her estate to the second, third, fourth, and fifth defendants. The gifts made by Aishabibee were made with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff and his sister, Aminabibee. The payments which the defendants were directed to make had been duly made. The gifts were only now disputed by the plaintiff in consequence of certain disputes which had arisen between the parties. The defendants denied that the plaintiff was entitled to any share in the estate of Amirsab, or that he was entitled to maintain this suit as no representation had been taken out by him to the estate of Aishabibee or Amirsab.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Application for Rehearing Small Cause Court suit.
2-476-93—Turner and H—H Kennard vs J P Cornforth and others.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.
735—Thakurdas D and C—Jafferbhoy Ladhabhoy Chatoo vs Thomas D Charlesworth—Payne, G and S.
748—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Ahmedbhai Habibhoy and another—Janardhan and A and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

36-92—T A Bland, Mahomed Ismail alias Baba Miya bin Hajee Miya vs Rabiabai and others—Nanu and H, T A Bland and in person—Part heard.
307-92—Chalk, W and S—Jeewan Dewjee vs Khimjee Vulbhdass and others—Ardesir, H and D.
267-92—In person—Chintobai Sadasewjee vs Rackmabai and others.
19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navabai and others.
575-92—J C Cama—Rehmutbee and another vs Abdul Hossein Bhaijibhai—In person.
427-90—Tyabjee and D—For pauper—Hissamudin Chinday vs Ameenabeebee and others—T A Bland and M N and S.
653-92—Sharma B—Megbai and another vs Gowreebai and others—J C Cama.
551-92—Brown and M—Ghella Khanjee vs Meghjee Govindjee and others—Little, S N and B and and K.
563-92—Bhashunker and K—Odhowjee Morarjee vs Meghjee Govind—Brown and M.

Defended New Long Causes.

23-93—In person—(a pauper) Bisasur Sewdin vs Bora Esub vs Mamoojee—In person.

THE MANSFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following statement and a photograph of the tombstone erected over the grave of the late Mr. Mansfield, the aeronaut, have been issued by Mr. Newell, honorary secretary to the Memorial Fund:—

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
To amount in National Bank of India, including Interest	1,377 7	Cost of erecting Monument, with 100 Photos	1,000 0
		Paid the Cemetry Board Capital sum for maintenance of Monument in perpetuity	276 0
		Cost of extra Photos	40 0
		Cost of Printing and Stamps, Circulating Photos & Accounts.	25 7
		Flower Pots	36 0
Total Rs.	1,377 7	Total Rs.	1,377 7

BY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Mr G D Saunder	20 0	Mr H Vale	5 0
Mr Ernest Simmons	20 0	Mr H Potter	5 0
Capt Wm Newell	10 0	Mr C. W Williamson	5 0
Capt F Cole	10 0	Mr G M Montford	5 0
Capt V W Hall	10 0	Mr W G Baker	5 0
Capt R J Stevenson	10 0	Mr F Cooper	5 0
Capt G L Langborne	10 0	Mr J B Fergusson	5 0
Capt C F Preston	10 0	Mr A Collyer	5 0
Capt W A Wheler	10 0	Mr W M Thompson	5 0
Capt R Harvey	10 0	Mr S M Atkinson	5 0
Capt L M Wibmer	10 0	Mr Gro Pollock	5 0
Capt H Weighell	10 0	Mr E Spicer	5 0
Capt G W F Browne	10 0	Mr G Fraser	5 0
Capt J F Stephson	10 0	Mr W Gallon	5 0
Capt T F Cleary	10 0	Mr W S Duncan	5 0
Capt P Harris	10 0	Mr W Whyte	5 0
Dr Sidney Smith	10 0	Mr W Hillman	5 0
Mr H A Cottrel	10 0	Mr W Munro Ross	5 0
Mr W H Haughton	10 0	Mr E W Bruce	5 0
Mr J B Beeror	10 0	Mr S Finch	5 0
Mr J C Babot	10 0	Mr E G Andrews	5 0
Mr W Leamon	10 0	Mr Owen Jones	5 0
Mr E Carter	10 0	Mr Thomas Leigh	5 0
Mr J Cowie	10 0	Mr G W Babot	5 0
Mr R T Cook	10 0	Mr J M Brydon	5 9
Mr H S Bradshaw	10 0	Mr E B Hayes	5 0
Mr H Sudfield	10 0	Mr H B Johnson	5 0
Mr D J Muirhead	10 0	Mr W Robertson	5 0
Mr L A Macaulay	10 0	Mr P Maclean	5 0
Mr E A A Jenkins	10 0	Mr R M C Wallace	5 0
Mr E H Burt	10 0	Mr George Erskine	5 0
Mr F Bryce	10 0	Mr A W Anderson	5 0
Mr W C Symes	10 0	Mr James Anderson	5 0
Anonymous, £1 at ex 3.	15 0	Mr C W Hind	5 0
Capt Horatio Johnston.	8 0	Mr G Cookson	5 0
Mr F R Proctor	7 0	Mr W H Newey	5 0
Mr F Napier	7 0	Mr T M Potts	5 0
Mr T H Jones Parry	7 0	Mr W A Robinson	5 0
Mr A B Garwood	7 0	Mr A Grant	5 0
Mr John McClure	6 0	Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub	5 0
Mr James Bigmore	5 0	Dr B Hamilton	5 0
Mr J U Fairbairn	5 0	Dr W G Thorpe	5 0
Mr J B Parker	5 0	Dr J. H Battersby	5 0
Mr W Martin	5 0	A Friend	5 0
Mr R H Morton	5 0	Mr William Arnott	4 0
Mr S St J Lidiard	5 0	Mr J Hockley	3 0
Mr G H Gordon	5 0	Mr F W Thomas	3 0
Mr T Lindsay	5 0	Mr John Blissett	3 0
Mr C W Trevallion	5 0	Mr F J Wales	3 0
Mr C H Roper	5 0	Mr A Gearson	3 0
Mr W Gardiner	5 0	Mr T Counsell	3 0
Mr J Young	5 0	Mr E Jeffery	3 0
Mr A C Nairn	5 0	Mr T B Thompson	3 0
Mr J McCoig	5 0	Mr D R Jones	3 0
Mr A S Stevenson	5 0	Mr Joseph Judd	3 0
Mr A C Weatherall	5 0	Mr J Burrows	3 0
Mr J Sinclair	5 0	Mr E McGlashan	3 0
Mr H F Weston	5 0	Mr J Lillie	3 0
Mr C W Lovell	5 0	Mr L Thomson	3 0
Mr T Wickenden	5 0	Mr A Yerward	2 0
Mr E D Townsley	5 0	Mr J Maclean	2 0
Mr H Chisholm	5 0	Mr A Wiles	2 0
Mr P Halfyard	5 0	Mr D Murdock	2 0
Mr T Griffiths	5 0	Mr A Camelli	2 0
Mr F W Etherington	5 0	To amount paid into National Bank, through *Times of India*	510 8
Mr A W Symes	5 0	Interest received	23 15
Mr H Powell	5 0		
Mr T Findlay	5 0		
Mr A E Coe	5 0	Total Rs.	1,377 7
Mr J T Smith	5 0		
Mr E W Browne	5 0		
Mr W H S Hall	5 0		

W. NEWELL,
Honorary Treasurer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. LAMB, Leinster Regiment, is appointed Adjutant.

LIEUTENANT H. BRAND, S.C., has been granted a year's leave, on medical certificate.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. CALDECOTT has been permitted to return to duty.

CAPTAIN B. B. RUSSELL, R.E., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

CAPTAIN T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY, S. C., has been granted a year's leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CONDER, 18th Bengal Infantry, is confirmed in his appointment as Wing Officer.

CAPTAIN C. I. FRY, I.S.C., has been allowed furlough to Europe, for nine months, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT A. E. S. HARTIGAN, S.C., has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year.

COLONEL COLVILLE, Grenadier Guards, has been attached to the Nam Khan column as Intelligence Officer.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOTT has been granted three months' extension of leave, and Lieutenant J. C. Keown, six months.

CAPTAIN S. C. F. Jackson, Hampshire Regiment, has been re-appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir G. White.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. S. SIMPSON, S. C., 30th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave, for one year, on private affairs.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN SHAW, Indian Medical Service, has been transferred from the Nagpore to the Mhow District, for duty.

THE Major-General Commanding the Poona District will inspect the Poona Transport Depot and cattle on the morning of the 16th instant.

CAPTAIN L. A. GORDON, S. C., Officiating Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard, has been granted a year's leave out of India, on private affairs.

COLONEL P. J. MAITLAND, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted leave out of India for eight months.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. S. ANDERSON, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District, has returned to Mhow from the inspection of the Central India Horse at Agar.

THE exodus to the hills has commenced. The Superintendent of Army Schools, Bombay, has obtained permission to transfer his office to Mahableshwar for the hot weather.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT H. E. GIRARD has been appointed Lieutenant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Mr. P. J. Agelasto, Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. B. STOPFORD, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, has been granted accumulated privilege leave from the 21st instant to the 18th June next.

CAPTAIN JACK HANWELL, 17th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, and Captain C. E. Coghill, 59th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, have been granted nine months' leave to England, on private affairs.

COLONELS B. N. ANLEY, Welsh Regiment, and F. Coobran, Hampshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 14th and 21st April next, respectively, and they are permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

THE next recruits' course in Gymnastics will commence at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, on the 17th instant. There will be ninety non-commissioned officers and men for this course. Forty-five each from the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

A DISTRICT court-martial in Rangoon has found Abdool Wahed, havildar of the 5th Madras Infantry, guilty of misappropriating Government provisions, and sentenced him to reduction to the ranks. General Hamilton, while confirming the finding, has remitted the sentence, and ordered the prisoner to return to duty as havildar.

CAPTAIN C. E. WILSON, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, who holds an Extra Musketry Certificate, has been selected to officiate as Inspector of Musketry, 3rd Circle, Bombay, during the period Major H. D. Rossiter officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General of the 1st Circle, during the absence out of India of Major I. G. C. Curtis, on eight months' leave.

UNDER instructions from Army

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22. APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and hand-some teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Dale-Forty & Co., London, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kero-ine lamps, and, if not previously privately disposed of, a hand-some strong four-wheeled dog-cart with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, a handsome strong two-wheeled dog-cart, one very amusing monkey, the property of W. H. Gribbin, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of chairs, tables, cupboards, bedsteads, glassware, &c., &c.

8 casks Salad Oil.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 48-inches bicycle.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, very quiet in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 bull Terrier, good breed and young.
1 brown gelding, 8 years old, believed sound, well bred, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 English-built mail phaeton.
1 strong victora with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 child's goat and carriage complete.
1 powerful and good-looking roan waler gelding, 6 years, 15-1½, regularly ridden for a year.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, near Mr. Jehangbhoy Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne. Two Double Barrelled B. L. Guns revolvers, cartridges, oil painting first-rate pictures, in gilt frame, rich Ditmar's table hanging, kerosine lamps, and, if not previously privately disposed of, a handsome strong-built dog-cart with a powerful galloway and harness, &c. the property of E. STUBBS, Esq. proceeded to England.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 17, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND SPIRIT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Captain Cuffin Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the stone godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Ld.—

A large quantity of wines and spirit, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz, hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, port, sherry, gin, liqueurs, cider, &c. also cases of oilmanstores and provisions.

The above is now on view.

ENGLISH VICTORIA AND PAIR OF WALERS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned carriage and horses, the property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

1 Handsome light English-built victoria by Brainsby, of Long Acre, London, and a pair of strong bay walers, 14-2, thoroughly broken in harness, with a set of English double harness.

The turn-out can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF 60 CASKS OF NAILS.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. G. DE BILDT.—

G.B.-137—60 Casks nails. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Son.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Soundy & Co.
8 bussinette perambulators for two children with rubber tyred bicycle wheels, 2 mail carts and one ordinary go-cart.
1 Case about 10 dozen concertinas.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Vullibhoy Abdoolally—

6½—2 cases each, 250 books copper-foil.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built landau by Laurie and Marner, suitable for a pair of horses.
1 English-built mail-phaeton, by Hall, of Long-Acre.
1 four-seated light victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 Newfoundland watch dog.

On account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai, wife of Ahmed Laduck Somejee—

1 shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may by offered,

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of shovels, spades, wheels, old cordage, leather pieces, old iron and steel, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Fort, opposite the Custom House, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, one half plate photo camera, one handsome 8 stops American organ, by Domin on Organ Co., one handsome square Pianoforte by Colchester and Co., pictures, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, etc., the property of T. PILLOW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK MEMON STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Heerachand Nagardas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Motichand Harakchand in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 17th day of February, 1891, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 95 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No 47 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor, formerly under No. 331, and now under Ward No 290, and Street No. 306 to 312 and 1 to 7, and bounded on the north by the house of Hari Bhagti, on the south and west by the Withulwady Lane, and on the east by the Shaik Memon Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motichand Harakchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the Mess of the Marine Battalion, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a rich-toned grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co; one handsome light Victoria with back seat and moveable coachbox, handsome grey Arab Prince Charley, quiet and fast and harness, Hinks lamps. Persian and Brussels carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of Professor J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 17, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Meat Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894 and license fees from Fudkarees and Cammattrees at the Delisle Road Sheep Market etc., for 12 months, from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 17, 1893.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH IN RUBBER ONLY HALF THE USUAL CHARGES.

MR. GHEESTA before proceeding to America will be glad to register Orders up to the 24th of March next at his Residence, near the new Byculla Station, opposite Victoria Gardens. Hours of business from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS
NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
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PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
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FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

THE price of Bar Silver was ⅛d. lower in London, yesterday, at 38 3-16d. per lb.; but in New York it was unchanged, at 83¼ cents per lb., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 300,000 ounces of the metal yesterday, at 83·25 to 83·30 cents per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent higher, at 98⅛; but 4 per cent Rupee Paper, and Indian Sterling, Loan were unchanged, at £63¾, and 108¼, respectively. The market rates of discount were put up ⅛ per cent both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅞ for the former, and 1⅛ per cent. for the latter. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent lower. Paris Exchange in London was down a centime, at fcs. 25·16.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 7½ lakhs of Bills out of the 60 lakhs offered, 98 were allotted at 1s. 2⅛d., Calcutta getting 5 lakhs, Bombay one lakh, and Madras 1½ lakh—the rate obtained having thus been the same as that of the previous Wednesday's allotments, though 1-32d. below the price of the small lots of extra Bills placed thereafter. Yesterday extra allotments of Bills and Wire Transfers to the three presidencies were made to the amount of 2½ lakhs of the former, at 1s. 2⅛d.; and 2 lakhs of the latter, at 1s. 2 21-32d. It is announced that 60 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 7-16d.

Ready Mid-American Cotton was 1-16d. per lb cheaper in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 15-16d. per lb.; the only other change in spot prices being a decline of 1-16d. in Egyptian Fair Brown, at 5⅛d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline was 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 4 23-32d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 55-64d. for July-August. The market closed quiet; Surats in favour of buyers; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Again a decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday; but June Futures were unaltered, at 8·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, making the total to date this season compare as follows with that in the two previous years in the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	7,000	13,000	11,000
Four days' do.	32,000	69,000	62,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,384,000	6,308,000	6,053,000

Here, Cotton has been steady to-day at yesterday's prices, but only a small business has been reported in either direction. Exporters are credited with 800 bales, consisting of 200 each of New Dhollera ("Fully Good," for April delivery) at Rs. 238; and 200 Broach ("Fine," for April) at Rs. 260; 150 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 248; and Malkapore, at Rs. 232; and 100 Bengals ("Fully Good," for March) at Rs. 216; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, made up of 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 221-23; 100 each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 218; Amli Ginned, at Rs. 254; Sheagaum, at Rs. 240½; and Damergaum, at Rs. 249; and 50 Palitana, at Rs. 252 per candy.

WHEAT and Seeds have been steady markets today, but with only a small business passing in both; and prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,824	bales.
Wheat	17,203	cwts.
Linseed	19,994	"
Rapeseed	6,583	"
Gingellyseed	10,560	"
Groundnuts	9,320	"
Castorseed	5,332	"
Rice	90,785	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, but rates are no lower; there has, however, been no fresh business passing to speak of to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling, at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2⅜d. in one direction, for Demand Bills, and though there was only one seller at the rate, there was not sufficient enquiry to cause him to recede from it. At the same time few Merchants' Bills have been offering at the quotation of 1s. 2⅜d. for three months' sight Credits for ready and forward delivery, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2⅜d.	"
Francs do.	1·55.	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint, gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th March., 1893	Rs.	63,11,000
Add—Silver received during the week	"	30,85,000
	Rs.	93,96,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	"	31,02,000
	Rs.	62,94,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	17,32,000
	Rs.	80,26,000
Last Week	"	99,26,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been flat in tone, and 1-16 per cent. of yesterday's advance has been lost; closing rates for Fours this evening being 105½ for Money, and 105⅝ for Account.

SHARES have been very quiet, and quotations generally are unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	15	5	9 p.m.	12	55
Teheran	16	2	22 p.m.	0	19
Suez	16	3	0 p.m.	0	0

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 16th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	..	5
" Karrachee	0	13	...	1
" Madras	0	23	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 15.

10 p.m. ... 79·3

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	85·3

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending March 4, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	39,561	32,107	7,454	...	46,582	...
Parcels, &c.	57,004	79,697	...	22,693	..	70,312
Goods						
Other earnings	5,846	7,296	..	1,450	4,284	..
Weekly total	1,02,411	1,19,100	...	16,639	...	..
Aggregate ..	9,93,250	10,12,716	...	...	..	19,466

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OLIPHANT—March 11, at Gorakhpur, the wife of G W Wemyss Oliphant, of a son.
RIEKIE—March 9, at Quetta, the wife of John Riekie, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HODGES—DICKINS—January 24, at St Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev H King-O'Connor, M A, N A Hodges, Contractor, P W D, to Alice, widow of the late Isaac Dickins, Warder, Central Prison, Agra.

DEATH.

COVENTRY—March 7, at Pemberanda Factory, Dalsing Sarai, Winifred Jennie, the infant daughter of Bernard and Ella Coventry, aged 3 months and 24 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

THE Panama trials which have just come to a close, were held under the true bills returned by the Parquet or Chamber of Indictments, committing the administrators of the Panama Canal Company to the Court of Assizes on the charge of corrupting public functionaries. It was known beforehand that the defence would be that the administrators of the Panama Company did not corrupt or bribe public functionaries, but that the money paid was extorted from them under the threat of injuring the interests of the undertaking—in other words that the Company was the victim of an unscrupulous system of blackmailing. The accused are Messieurs Charles de Lesseps, Sansleroy, Proust, Beral, Duque, and Blondin. M. Baihaut, the ex-Minister of Public Works who had been sent for trial for accepting a bribe of two millions of francs for introducing into the Chamber the Bill to enable the Company to raise money by a lottery, was apparently placed on the same "bench of justice" as the administrators of the Company. On Wednesday week, the first day of the trial, M. Charles de Lesseps when examined affirmed that in 1888 the French Ministry virtually extorted money from the Company, and that five millions of francs were paid to Baron Reinach "under the representations" of MM. Freycinet, Clemenceau, and Floquet. This is the first time that such a charge has been formulated implicating M. Clemenceau, but something of the kind has been implied by the Boulangist newspapers and deputies. M. Charles de Lesseps also alleged that the Company gave M. Floquet £12,000 for the campaign against General Boulanger. Recriminatory accusations preferred from the *banc des accusés* seldom carry much weight. But in this case the confession of M. Baihaut, who "asked his country's pardon" supplies strong corroborative evidence. M. Baihaut's confession cannot well be impugned, for he was, until these lamentable incidents became public, President of the Society for Encouraging Moral Conduct, and very careful of his reputation. When in 1888 a certain M. Mariotte accused him of having sold his influence to the Panama Canal Company he sued his accuser in the Courts, and had him sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment, ten thousand francs fine, and as much more in costs. The indignant Minister informed his constituents in the Haute Saone that the sentence was not half enough, M. Mariotte being a "menteur," and a scoundrel who maliciously calumniated honourable men. Still he made amends for this; for when in his turn he was committed to prison, he decided to pay back to M. Mariotte the damages and costs which had been incurred. The charge against M. Floquet was met by "confession and avoidance." The former President of the Chamber of Deputies admitted that he had received money from the Company, but contended that in accepting it he was diverting money from monarchical journals hostile to the Republic. Had he not taken that course the Republic would have been imperilled as the Secret Service Fund was exhausted.

No information has ever been vouchsafed as to why the Secret Service Fund, if really exhausted, was not replenished by the Parliamentary majority which kept the Ministers in office. M. de Freycinet and M. Clemenceau have yet to be heard in their defence; so far no charge has been formally preferred against them, either in the Chamber or before M. Brisson's Committee of Inquiry. Even if M. Charles de Lesseps' accusations touching them be substantiated and the whole of the Cabinet of 1888—which included M. Carnot—be involved in the scandal, the fact will remain that the administrators of the Company did not waste the whole of the squandered millions in squaring ministers and deputies. Baron Reinach received six millions for floating a loan; two financial societies received four millions for an advance—apparently a temporary advance—of thirty millions. M. Eiffel received thirty-three millions for material, more than a third of which was not delivered. A financier with a Teutonic name received three millions for the idea of a lottery—a novel idea, which however he had not patented. He was also expected not to ruin the emission on the Bourse when the lottery was issued. He received besides a million and-a-half as a member of one of the syndicates floating the lottery. The contractors had a good time. One whose tender was a franc and-a-half per cubic metre higher than the rest received a contract for twenty millions—through the good offices of Baron Reinach. The Company bought up at 1,250 francs each the shares of the Panama Railway Company which were selling in New York at 450 francs. The hospitals and medical service cost £2,400,000; the offices of the Company in Paris, New York, and Panama £1,600,000. A visit of inspection by directors and their guests to the works on the Isthmus absorbed ten million francs. When millions were being thrown out of the window at this rate, Ministers patriotically eager to fight Boulanger and save the Republic and society, might well be excused if they suggested that some of the money might come their way. The saddest thing about it all is the wrecking of the great reputation of Ferdinand de Lesseps, in his age and infirmity. It is impossible not to sympathise with the old man and to wish with Sir Edwin Arnold that he had been able to stand, with his white hair and familiar countenance, before his Judges, and say "I was too hopeful! I did not look, and I dared not look into those miserable and fatal financial details. I had wedded the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean, and I would have given life and gold and all, to marry the Atlantic to the Pacific. I failed, crushed by the weight of the Cosmos itself. But I am De Lesseps, a man too great for your prisons; leave me to die in peace!"

It is greatly to be feared that even that pathetic appeal would not have stilled the fury of party hatreds. The political forces boiling and seething beneath these shameful scandals are daily becoming more apparent. Madame Cottu states that the Chief of the Detective Department offered to stop the trial of the Directors of the Panama Company and procure the liberation of her husband if the documents damaging to the Deputies of the Right were revealed. It must be borne in mind that the accusations have been from the beginning preferred by the Boulangists and have been exclusively aimed at the Opportunists, who have held office since the resignation of Marshal MacMahon. The Right whose leaders financed General Boulanger have not been glanced at in these scandals, though they were woefully compromised—as corrupting rather than as corrupt however—when Messieur Constans, Floquet, Rouvier, de Freycinet, Clemenceau, and others of the *classe dirigeante* unmasked Boulangism, and showed that it was subsidized by the Comte de Paris and a certain Duchess, disposing of immense wealth. The exposure of the questionable means resorted to by the Boulangists—who while declaring themselves ardent Republicans were really in alliance with the Monarchists—was bitterly resented. Vengeance was within reach when M. Constans who grappled with the General and received all the credit was ousted from the Cabinet by his colleagues who feared his ascendency. It was M. Constans that was appealed to by Baron Reinach, accompanied by M. Rouvier to put a stop to the newspaper campaign which immediately preceded M. Deroulede's denunciation in the Chamber. The ex-Minister of the Interior blandly stated that he had no influence with the journals which were denouncing the Baron, and affirming that he was leagued with Ministers and Deputies in the exploitation of the Panama Company. Baron Reinach went home and died during the night; whether by aconite or not will for ever remain a mystery. The object of the whole campaign is to drive out of public life the Opportunists who disposed of Boulangism and discredited the Monarchists by very similar means.

MR. HAEEM SAMUEL, the energetic President of the Committee of the Beni-Israel School of the Anglo-Indian Association, is engaged in raising a building fund to give the school a suitable habitation. Mr. Haeem Samuel devotes his time gratuitously to the instruction of this interesting community, whose history he has traced in a sketch which will repay perusal. The Beni-Israel number about ten thousand, and have been settled in Western India from some eighteen hundred or two thousand years. Their tradition is that a number of their ancestors fled from the "northern province"—supposed by some to be Galilee—to escape the constant attacks of invaders, possibly Antiochus—and that they were shipwrecked off the Kenery and Henery Islands off the Bombay harbour as they were making for Chaul, then a seaport which carried on a large trade with Egypt and the Red Sea. One account states that the voyagers came from Egypt. All but seven men and seven women were drowned, the bodies of the rest being washed up on the adjacent shore, where mounds said to be their tombs are still to be seen. Whatever property they possessed perished, and they had to wander about seeking a livelihood as pressers of oil. They came to be known and are known to this day as Shanwar Telis—the Saturday oilmen—because they rested from their work on Saturdays. The name was of use to them, for it diverted attention from the fact that they were Beni-Israel; they always denied that they were Yahoodim or Jews, for the Judenhetze appears to have been known in India earlier than in Europe. Sepoys of that tribe in the service of the East India Company who were captured by Tippoo Sultan, and their escape from massacre was due to the fact that they stated that they were not Jews but Beni-Israel. The mother of Tippoo asked that they might be spared as she had read about the Beni-Israel in the Koran. Having lost all their sacred books in the shipwreck they retained only one verse of Scripture which was used in every religious observance; they also observed the traditional holidays. In the ninth century a certain David Rahabi, or David the Egyptian, came, and having satisfied himself that they were indeed of the House of Abraham by the refusal of the women to cook fish which was unclean—without scales and fins—he taught them their forgotten ritual and effected a religious reform. In their later times while still pursuing the calling of agriculturists and oil-pressers some of them became skilful tradesmen, and have entered the Bombay Army as soldiers. Their superior intelligence has gained them promotion out of proportion to their numbers. They have also proved themselves useful as hospital assistants and clerks. Sir Raymond West testified that when men of the Beni-Israel appeared before him in the High Court to give evidence they always showed the clearness and tenacity in regard to facts which they had observed that is everywhere the characteristic of the race. He also spoke of their aptitude in affairs when he had the opportunity of observing them while at work in the Bombay districts. It is in every way desirable that a community so hardworking and so long-suffering should be provided with the means of building a good school which will enable them to hold their own in the struggle for existence. His Excellency the Governor has contributed a liberal donation to the School Fund.

AN intimation of the receipt by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of final orders regarding the distribution of offices among the members of the Provincial Civil Service, is published in the local *Gazette* issued from Nagpur. An additional grade has been added to the Provincial Civil Service, and the numbers in each grade re-distributed. Before Provincial Officers are appointed to the "listed" posts of Extra Assistant Commissioners, of which there are forty-four, divided into six grades, the prior claims of officers of the Indian Civil Service or of the Commission will be taken into consideration, in accordance with the orders on the subject recorded by the Government of India. Only one Deputy Commissionership has been formally placed on the list of offices open to Provincial Service, the Governor-General-in-Council has authorised the Chief Commissioner to appoint a statutory civilian or a member of the Provincial Service to the charge of a second district whenever he considers this to be necessary. It is to be understood that the officer appointed to be Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner's Court or Assistant to the Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture may be taken from any grade of the Provincial Civil Service and granted an allowance of a hundred rupees monthly in addition to his grade pay. Though a line is drawn between the Provincial Service and the Subordinate Civil Service, provision has been made to admit, in case of conspicuous ability, of the transfer of a subordinate servant to the Provincial Civil Service. Of course, the Provincial Servants would like a similar arrangement permitting their transfer to the Indian Civil Service, but the day for this is not yet come. As circumstances are held not to justify at present separate recruitment for the Executive and Judicial branches of the Services, the Chief Commissioner is provided with powers to adopt a rule that Extra Assistant Commissioners shall in their sixth year of service be given a choice between exclusive employment on executive or on judicial work. This choice, however, is subjected to ratification by the Chief Commissioner and to the right of the Local Administration to employ an officer on any work for which he is fitted or required in the circumstances of place or time. But the Chief Commissioner states that it is his intention to do all that circumstances will permit to employ in judicial work alone those officers whose choice of the judicial side has been approved.

MAJOR MAY, Professor of Military Topography at the Royal Military Academy, read a paper the other day before a numerous assembly of military officers and others in the Hall of the Middle Temple on the "Action of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, illustrated by modern battles." The object of the paper was to demonstrate the necessity of the conjoint action and manœuvring of Cavalry and Horse Artillery in view of the new developments of scientific warfare. This has been hitherto neglected in modern wars, but the time for neglect is gone by. Notwithstanding all that has been said in regard to the diminishing value of Cavalry and Artillery, Major May contends that they will always be of the utmost importance in forming a screen for an advancing army, in covering a retreat, and in the pursuit of a beaten foe. Major May is not led away by the depreciatory criticisms of so-called progressive military men, who, disaffected towards every other branch of the service except their own, are content to believe that the magazine rifle and smokeless powder have rendered useless every branch of the service except the Infantry. Commenting in the course of his lecture on Gravelotte and the opportunities missed thereat by the French, he attributed the disasters of the day to the absence of artillery and cavalry action. A service paper of the same date as Major May's lecture lays the whole of the Gravelotte misfortunes exclusively on the cavalry, but whichever may have really been most conspicuous by its absence there can be no doubt that had the French been able to carry out operations similar to those now suggested the issue

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The official rate of exchange between India and England for 1893-94 has been fixed at fourteen pence three farthings, but pending further instructions absentee pay will be issued at sixteen pence three farthings to Indian Civil and Military officials.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

The Emir of Bokhara has arrived home.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

PARIS, MARCH 15.

M. Bourgeois has resumed the office of Minister of Justice. The general opinion is that he has been entirely absolved from the charges made by Madame Cottu.

A UNIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

An imposing Unionist demonstration was held yesterday in Dublin, which was attended by Catholics and Protestants of all ranks and classes. A Resolution was passed, condemning Home Rule and favouring the maintenance of the Union.

HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15.

An American Commission is going to Hawaii to ascertain the public feeling there regarding the question of annexation of the Island by the United States.

NATIVE CAVALRY TENT-PEGGING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 16.

Wednesday's play in the Native Cavalry Tournament at Sialkote left in the 9th and 18th Bengal Lancers, who will play off the final tie on Friday.

THE FIGHTING AT CHILAS.

No further details have been received of the fighting in Chilas. The military report, which has reached Army Head-quarters, confirms the news already published.

EXTENSION OF THE OPIUM ACT TO BURMA.

From 1st July next new rules under the Opium Act will be enforced in Burma. In future habitual consumers in that province must register their names, and Treasury Officers can issue only to people registered.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Amir, the *Pioneer* understands, makes no mention in his communication to the Government of India, regarding his desire to visit England, though he is believed still to entertain an idea of making the journey, if permission were accorded.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club, on Wednesday, Mr. Justice Macpherson, the Hon'ble C. H. Moore, Messrs. L. Hamilton, W. Garth, and A. A. Apcar were elected stewards for the ensuing year, and draft programme of the next season's racing was passed.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon-Colonel R. Fergusson, Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad, is under orders for Umballa, where he will relieve Surgeon-Colonel A. C. Gaye, who is transferred to Bangalore. Surgeon-Colonel W. Martin takes over the medical charge of Allahabad.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, BURMA.

On the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Fox, Superintending Engineer, Burma, to Secunderabad, Mr. Perram has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer. On the arrival of Mr. Craik, Superintending Engineer, from India, he will probably be posted to the first circle.

A COMMITTEE OF ENGINEERS.

A committee of Engineering experts who have been appointed to report on the Mud Gorge Section of the Hurnai Railway are now on their way to the scene of labours. Recent landslips will show them how enormous are the obstacles to be overcome before the safety of the line can be assured.

MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Rules under the Indian Councils Act regulating the appointment of additional members to Provincial Legislative Councils will be published forthwith in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. Councils will be raised to the maximum strength, namely, twenty and fifteen members respectively.

THE BURMA TIN MINES.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time past between the Burma Government and a private syndicate, headed by Mr. Menzell, relative to the concession for the working of the mines in the Maliwun Division of Mergui, and a satisfactory arrangement has now been arrived at. The concession was signed on Wednesday.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Story will act as Commissioner of Arakan.

Colonel Cook, Commissioner of Mandalay, goes on leave shortly, and Mr. Thirkell White will be posted at Mandalay.

Mr. H. S. Groves, the Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, goes to Madras and not Bombay, as previously arranged.

FEVER IN THE RAWAL-PINDI JAIL.

Fever of typhoid type has broken out in the Rawal-Pindi Jail. A camp is about to be formed.

OCTROI DUTY ON TIMBER.

Timber-dealers of Lahore have petitioned Sir D. Fitzpatrick against the octroi duties levied by the Municipality on timber used in building.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 16.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa from Bombay arrived this morning.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla left here this afternoon for Bombay.

BRINDISI, MARCH 15.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay arrived this evening.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, left this afternoon, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MARCH 16.

The s. s. Britannia left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The s. s. Chusan left here at noon, to-day.

The s. s. Peshawar left here, at 6 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Dholleras	4 13-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	38 3-16

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

At the Viceregal Legislative Council to-day in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram's question Sir Philip Hutchins said the only Australian Colonies from which applications for Indian labour have been received are Queensland and South Australia. Negotiations for sending coolies out to these Colonies were opened in 1881, but were abandoned two years later, and the Government of India heard nothing further till 1891, when an amending ordinance was received from the Colonial Government. By this enactment a provision in the earlier measure which required the appointment of an Immigration Agent-General was replaced. The Government of India objected to the alteration, and expressed its inability to legalise emigration to the Colony unless an Indian Officer was accepted as a protector. No further communication has been received since, and there have been no emigrants up to date.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, in moving that the Small Cause Court Bill be referred to a Select Committee, said that he had no intention of going into the subject then as the measure would have to be stood over till the next cold weather. The Bill was, therefore, referred to a Select Committee, and it is intimated that it will not be taken up till the next cold weather.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins presented a report to the Select Committee on the Inland Emigration Act.

H. E. the Viceroy made an important statement with reference to the enlargement of the Legislative Council. His Excellency said that the maximum addition had been in all cases fixed by the Act in Madras and Bombay. The present strength was represented by a minimum of five and a maximum of eight. Under the Act there is to be a minimum of nine and a maximum of twenty-one. One-half of the additional members must be non-officials. In Bengal the maximum is to be twenty, with one-third of the additional members to be non-official.

With reference to the manner in which the members are to be nominated his Excellency said the responsibility of such nomination remains with the Governor-General and heads of the local Governments concerned, who are encouraged to avail themselves of the advice and assistance of public bodies, who might be consulted with an advantage. Mr. Gladstone had pointed out that something beyond mere nomination was meant. It seemed to him that an elective principle was embodied in the only sense it could expect to be embodied. He did not ask for immediate and imposing results; he merely wished that the first steps should be of a genuine nature, and that the scope they gave to the elective principle should be real.

With regard to the system of representation, his Excellency pointed out that it was an utterly hopeless attempt for the introduction of the system in the sense in which it was understood in Western communities and in many parts of India. The system of representation was entirely foreign to the feelings and habits of the people. Upon careful consideration, therefore, it appeared the mandate, under which they were called upon to act, might be summarised into four propositions:—(1) It is not expected we shall create in India a complete system of representation; (2) it is expected that we shall make a *bona fide* endeavour to render the Legislative Councils more representative of the different communities than that at present; (3) that for this purpose we are at liberty to make use of the machinery of election, when there is a prospect of satisfactory results; and (4) it is to be clearly understood that the ultimate selection of additional members rests with the Government and not with the electors. The Government did not look for large and imposing results immediately, and it is not anticipated that new members would be representative in the truest sense, but who would represent types and classes rather than areas and numbers. His Excellency believed that persons thus selected would bring to the deliberations of the Council much greater weight of authority than if merely nominated in each. It has been provided for the nomination of a number of non-official additional members in excess of the minimum determined by the Act, and they proposed immediately using to the utmost the power of increasing the number of additional members in Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces by proclaiming the full maximum allowed under the Act as illustrating the manner in which the new rules will operate. H. E. the Viceroy then mentioned the leading features of the Bengal scheme. They had provided that out of twenty Councillors who might be nominated under the Act not more than ten should be officials, and at least one-third non-officials. The seven non-officials will be nominated on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities, District Boards, Associations of Merchants or Tradesmen, and the Senate of the University. It further provided that a seat shall ordinarily be held by the representative of great landowners of the Province. It was considered absolutely necessary that part of the seats at Government disposal be filled by nomination, pure and simple. His Excellency the Viceroy hoped that such nominees would be regarded as distinctly representative of their class. Rules for Bombay, Madras, and the N.-W. Provinces differed in some particulars, but were conceived in the same spirit. They would be published without delay. With reference to the Supreme Council the maximum of the nominees was sixteen, of which ten would be non-officials recommended, four of whom to be recommended by local Governments, one to represent the commercial interests, one from the Calcutta Bar, and the remaining four might be taken from those provinces not possessing Legislative Councils. This arrangement should be elastic as possible so as to meet possible contingencies. His Excellency said the proposals would be embodied in a set of rules which would be submitted for final sanction to her Majesty's Government and hoped that the rules will be in operation before the next Calcutta Sessions. It was not unlikely that these proposals would disappoint the expectations of those who are anxious for headlong reform, but he claimed that the changes they were instrumental in procuring would greatly increase the usefulness and authority of the Legislative Councils. The number of additional members have been materially increased. The functions of the Councils have been considerably widened by the admission of the right of interpellation and discussion of the Financial Statement, and, finally, they would no longer rely on the nomination, pure and simple, for the selection of additional members. These were all the substantial steps in advance, but the rules to some extent are experimental and tentative, and they would be glad to welcome any suggestions offered for the purpose of making them work as satisfactorily as possible.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 16.

At the hearing of the Pamphlet Scandal Case today Mr. Norton commenced his speech for the defence, and spoke for five hours, dealing with the publication. The evidence, he held, was a miserable attempt to bolster up the false case, and that the whole of the nine witnesses had been conclusively shown to be witnesses of falsehood. With regard to the rebutting evidence, he said, he had no reason to complain that it was allowed because if the evidence had rebutted anything it had rebutted any suspicion of truth that was attached to the prosecution. The evidence called to prove Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was a virtuous woman had resulted in so far as those witnesses were concerned in proving that no woman had scarcely lived who had led a more adventurous life than Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. Mr. Norton resumes his speech to-morrow.

THE bacteriological specialists sent by the Russian and other European Governments to inquire into the reports that a plague has commenced in Persia, declare that a few cholera cases occasioned the rumour.

THE answer of the Secretary for War to a question suggesting the desirability of the extension of the privilege allowed to officers of the Army of wearing plain clothes of duty, elicited surprise and some commendation. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he was not sure that it would not be better to make the wearing of uniform more obligatory upon the upper ranks of the Army. When asked if his remark applied to commissioned as well as warrant officers, he laughingly declined to interpret his answer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have decided that the guns at present in position in the Rangoon river are of sufficient strength for the defence of that port. The ten-inch breech-loaders, therefore, which were specially ordered for Rangoon, will be diverted elsewhere.

ANOTHER slip took place on Sunday at Mud Gorge, and the line is completely blocked. The ground has not yet stopped moving, so it is impossible to say when the line will be clear again. This slip has been expected by the Engineers for some time, and it will delay the arrival at Quetta of the Dublin Fusiliers, who are now on the way from Karachi. The weather at last appears to be settled, and there are no signs of any more snow.

THE Central Provinces season reports are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather cloudy and rainy throughout the week, and crops have suffered more or less in consequence. Harvesting of winter crops progressing in parts, but retarded in the Nagpur country by the rain. Prices rising in five districts.

THE Native Cavalry tent-pegging tournament was run off simultaneously on Saturday, the 11th March, at six different centres, and was won by the 18th Bengal Lancers, with the grand score of 87 out of a possible 96. The 1st Regiment Central India Horse was a good second with 84, the 10th Bengal Lancers 3rd with 81, the 15th Bengal Lancers and 5th Punjab Cavalry running a tie for fourth place with 80 points. The severity of the competition is apparent by the fact that only seven points separated the first five teams.

THE inter-regimental polo tournament has ended in a victory for the Queen's Bays, who, in the final match, on Monday afternoon, beat the 16th Lancers somewhat easily. After their defeat of the 7th Hussars in the penultimate tie, the success of the Bays seems to have been regarded as a foregone conclusion. On the same day the Native Cavalry tournament commenced at Sialkote, where the 9th B. L. and 11th B. L. won their respective matches.

THE Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria has had good sport in the Nepal jungles, five tigers and two leopards being shot on the first few days of the trip. His Imperial Highness will not return to Pilibhit, but make for Lucknow on the conclusion of his shooting. He will arrive in Calcutta at 7 A.M., on the 27th instant, and will probably embark the same day.

AN Afghan correspondent writes to the Lahore paper that the letter from the Amir brought to India for the Viceroy by Mr. Pyne does not contain anything about the mission or political affairs, but is merely an ordinary letter in which the Amir asks his Excellency to sanction the conveyance without detention to Afghanistan of arms such as guns, rifles, etc., purchased by Mr. Pyne from India, as well as the conveyance of the two guns which the Amir lately purchased and which are now detained in Peshawar. The Amir, the correspondent adds, is now-a-days confined to bed owing to gout, while his sons carry on the administration. The garrisons of the Amir's outposts in the Gomal have been changed, and the new men have brought news that the roads are entirely blocked by snow; but that, as soon as the snow clears away, the Amir's troops at Ghazni will move. Some will go to Wazi Khwah and the rest to Wano. Information has also reached us that the Amir has promised the Waziris to send Sirdar Gul Muhammad Khan to Wano as soon as the roads are passable. It is not true, however, that Afghan cavalry have been stationed on the Buland Khel frontier, and it is also denied that any Waziri maliks have been imprisoned in Khost for attempting to communicate with Mr. Merk.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 4th March was 204 against 201 and 215 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 110. There were 7 deaths from cholera against 5 and 4 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 30. There was one death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 75 and 23, respectively against 79 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·8 per mille per annum against 29·1, the mean of the last five years.

EVERYBODY knows the statue—our only statue, says the Lahore paper, which stands opposite the Lahore Chief Court. Lord Lawrence is represented in a heroic attitude grasping a pen in one hand and a sword in the other. Last Saturday night somebody climbed up the pedestal and broke off the pen. An act of wanton mischief of this sort, should, in the event of the discovery of the perpetrator, be severely punished. The statue now only holds a sword—a fact which, let us hope, has no sinister significance.

BOTH the Viceroy and Sir Charles Elliott expressed a desire to subscribe to the public dinner to Lord Roberts, says the *Englishman*, but the question of precedence came in. Lord Roberts declined to take precedence either of the Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor, and both were naturally averse to overshadow the guest of the evening. Eventually a compromise was arranged, under which the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor denied themselves the pleasure of attending the dinner, on the understanding that they should be present at the evening party afterwards. It was then suggested that his Excellency the Viceroy should take the chair at the dinner, so as to avoid the precedence difficulty, but it was argued that such a course would alter the character of the dinner from a non-official to an official function, and the idea had, therefore, to be abandoned.

THE Board of the Madras Railway Company has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. F. H. Dunsterville as Chief Auditor, in succession to Mr. John Cramp; of Mr. Wake as 1st Assistant Auditor; and of Mr. Corben as 2nd Assistant.

DURING the week ending 7th instant there were registered within the Municipal limits of Karachi, 59 births and 40 deaths against 76 and 92, respectively, last year. 68 Primary and 21 re-vaccinations were performed during the above week. Last year these figures were 150 and 41, respectively. No fresh case of small-pox was reported during the week.

FROM the 4th to the 10th instant, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 261 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 324 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 321. The deaths are thus classified:—37 from measles, 112 from fevers, 32 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, and 125 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, recently suggested to the Bengal Government, in view of the difference existing in the jails in the province as to the method of calculating the periods for which prisoners should be solitarily confined under judicial sentences, that each month should be taken as equivalent to thirty days; that prisoners should not be kept in solitary confinement for more than seven days at a time, and that the confinement should be carried out at regular intervals, a week in each month. The Government in reply pointed out that as Section 49 of the Indian Penal Code defines a month to be a month according to the British calendar, and Section 74 permits solitary confinement to be imposed for fourteen days at a time, the proposal of the Inspector-General appeared to be contrary to law and could not, therefore, be sanctioned.

OWING to the new arrangement whereby the Budget is to be laid before the Legislative Council, it will not, we understand, be made public before it has been placed upon the table on the 23rd instant.

ONE of the chief amendments of the Coolie Emigration Bill proposed to reduce agreements from five years to three. We hear that a compromise has been effected and that original agreements and renewals will now be for a term of four years. We regret, however, to hear that all agreements for a period over one year will have to be taken before a Magistrate. This will entail an amount of worry and trouble to the planter which might well have been avoided.

A CURIOUS and highly interesting relic has been discovered at Portsmouth. During some recent dredging operations an old ship's bell, minus both ear and tongue, was dragged up out of the mud at the bottom of the harbour, and a careful examination revealed the inscription "Richard Carew, 1622," upon it. Inquiries instituted by the naval authorities leave little, if any, doubt that it was cast for use on board a privateer vessel at Plymouth nearly three centuries ago by one Richard Carew.

THE Collector of Coimbatore states that the Udamalpet taluk is distinctly the one which at present is in the most critical condition. The total rainfall here up to the end of January was only 10·37 inches, while the lowest fall recorded during the ten years preceding was 13·93 inches in 1886-87, and the highest 33·44 in 1884-85. The distribution of the rainfall is also reported to have been more disastrous in the current year than in 1886-87, as in Udamalpet the late crop is of much more importance than the early, and the total rainfall since July has been no more than 3·8 inches. Consequently a large area of land has been left waste, while but a poor crop has been reaped on most of the dry land sown after July. The total area cultivated this year was only 116,000 acres out of a normal area of 180,729 acres. The 64,729 acres left waste comprise nearly 40,000 acres of the best black cotton lands, the loss of the cotton crop on which will be severely felt. Moreover, the absence of the usual cotton harvest will diminish the customary demand for labour during the next few months. Already there has been some limited migration of the people in search of work, and rates of labour have fallen. In the contingency of the early or *kar* rains failing, when distress will certainly ensue, the Collector is arranging for the selection of relief works which will then have to be started.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 4th March, were Rs. 9,67,664. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,02,141. Decrease, Rs. 34,477. Miles open week ended 4th March, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-4/5. Increase, 27-7-10. Per mile open for the week ended 4th March, 1893, Rs. 601. Corresponding week last year Rs. 633. Increase, Rs. 32. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 4th March, 1893, Rs. 89,47,227. From 1st January, 1892, to 5th March, 1892, Rs. 99,25,974. Decrease, Rs. 78,747.

THE Tarakeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 4th March were Rs. 6,085. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 6,104. Decrease, Rs. 19. Miles open week ended 4th March, 1893, 22. Corresponding week last year, 22. Per mile open for week ended 4th March, 1893, Rs. 273. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 274. Increase, Rs. 1. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 4th March, 1893, Rs. 55,557. From 1st January, 1892, to 5th March, 1892, Rs. 58,630. Decrease, Rs. 3,073.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ended 4th March, were Rs. 19,335. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 20,796. Decrease, Rs. 1,461. Miles open, week ended 4th March, 1893, 161. Corresponding week last year, 161. Per mile open, week ended 4th March 1893, Rs. 120. Corresponding week last year Rs. 129. Decrease, Rs. 9. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 4th March, 1893, Rs. 1,74,813. From 1st January, 1892, to 5th March, 1892, Rs. 1,66,366. Increase Rs. 8,447.

WHILE appreciating to the full extent the painful aspects of a decision which sends into compulsory retirement an officer who, had he chosen, might have achieved honourable distinction in the service, observes the *Pioneer* commenting on the Wheeler case, we are reluctantly compelled to accept Lord Kimberley's finding as the only one which, having due regard to the interests of good administration, could be arrived at in the circumstances of the case. What we said in commenting on the Government of India's despatch on the subject in June last, can only be repeated here. It was no doubt a perverse fate which made a justifiable and even praiseworthy desire on Mr. Wheeler's part to wipe away unfounded aspersions on his integrity and honour the occasion for driving home grave charges of inefficiency in the discharge of his official duties; it was harder still that these charges should have been declared proven by a committee of Mr. Wheeler's own service, and by the local administration under whom he served. These considerations, however, though it was proper that they should be taken into account in determining the measure ultimately to be meted out, do not affect the question whether the evidence produced in the course of the Commission's inquiry, or other evidence in the possession of the Local Government, renders it expedient that Mr. Wheeler's tenure of service should be brought to a close. Much of that evidence has not been published; but it is extremely improbable that the Government of India, who reversed the Local Government's finding on other points, would have agreed in accepting the necessity of Mr. Wheeler's retirement unless the reasons for doing so were overwhelmingly strong. It was, we have excellent reason to know, no wish of the Local Government that the letter of the 19th March, containing a review of Mr. Wheeler's official record, should be withheld from publication. If, as we understand is the case, Mr. Wheeler intends carrying the matter further, and appealing to Parliament, the letter must be published, and it may safely be prophesied that the only result can be to confirm the decision of the Secretary of State, while causing Mr. Wheeler and his friends much unnecessary pain.

WHEN the pay of the Lieutenant was fixed at Rs. 250, writes the *Pioneer*, the sole idea was to make the total of his emoluments equal to that of an officer in the Indian Service, considered apart from any staff allowances which the latter might draw. The rate of conversion of the £10 had no bearing on the point; neither has it now. The reason for this is simple enough. The Indian Government do not, as suggested, receive the English pay of such officers from England. On the contrary, they not only relieve the Home Treasury of all charges for officers and men of the British Army when on the Indian establishment, but also contribute largely to their pensions and non-effective and deferred pay. The idea, therefore, that a profit of Rs. 80 per month is being made out of the conversion of the subaltern's pay falls to the ground at once. The Government have to find the Rs. 250 now, just as they had when the rupee was of far higher value; and as the pay of the rank-and-file and the non-effective charges are governed by the rate of exchange, the disbursements increase in proportion as the rupee declines. We may add that the "Indian pay and allowances," as distinct from any "staff allowances" of officers of the Staff Corps, are not less than those of the British Army officers. This will be seen from the following table:—

British Infantry.		Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Rs. 1,002	Rs. 827
Major	„ 640	
„ after two year's service	„ 759	„ 640
Senior Major	„ 789	
Captain	„ 415	„ 374
Lieutenant	„ 256	„ 225
Second-Lieutenant	„ 202	

The case of the British Service really hangs upon that of the Staff Corps. If the pay of the Indian officer be increased, that of his companion-in-arms in the British regiment must be advanced in sympathy with the change, the guiding principle being, as we have said, that the emoluments of the two services shall be equalised as nearly as possible. The Staff pay which the Staff Corps officer receives, stands quite apart; it is his compensation for choosing an Indian career and entirely severing his connection with British regiments. It may be remarked incidentally that the officers of the latter, who have private means—and they are in a vast majority—actually benefit by the low rate of exchange in drawing upon their banker in England.

A CASE is being heard by the Magistrate of Hanthawady in which a thugyi is charged with attempting to bribe Mr. Fraser, the Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, by offering him Rs. 1,000. The thugyi had been removed from one circle to a less lucrative one, and it is alleged that he offered Mr. Fraser money in order to be reinstated in his original circle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, at the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik presided. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Ghulam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, W. C. Hughes, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Karsandas Chubildas, Karsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji J. Gamadia, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.

The first business before the Corporation was the consideration of resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 12,058, dated 15th February, 1893, as under:—"That letter from the Commissioner, No. 24,513, and the accompaniment thereto, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the appointment of an architectural surveyor on Rs. 200 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 per mensem. The salary of such appointment for the current year to be met out of surplus cash balance."

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that the sanction as asked for by the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer be given.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton said that architectural surveyor was a very high-sounding title, and was too much to be given to an officer earning Rs. 200 per month. He wished to know if the designation could not be changed.

Mr. Geary observed that Mr. Hamilton objected to the designation, but he objected even to the creation of the office. No case whatever had been made out for the necessity of such an officer. They had a very strong staff in the engineer's department, and it seemed to him that it was the duty of their Executive Engineer or one or other of the Municipal engineers in that department to look after Municipal buildings once in the month or any fixed period, and see that they were kept in proper repairs. He did not know if there was such a special officer in charge of Government buildings, but he ventured to say that they were not in charge of an officer earning Rs.200 a month. The Victoria Terminus Buildings, which had cost considerably more than the Municipal buildings, had certainly not been put in charge of an officer earning Rs. 200 a month. The Municipal engineering staff had hitherto never declared that they could not, or had been unwilling to look after their buildings, and see that they were kept under proper repairs. They were asked to sanction the appointment of an engineer on a salary which could not enable them to get an officer, who could act up to his high-sounding title. He could see no argument brought forward to show that they were suddenly under the necessity of appointing such an officer at all. In supersession of two officers there was recently appointed an officer, and there was no case made out for the employment of an assistant to him within such a short time of that appointment. They ought, he thought, to draw a line somewhere now, and think twice before making new appointments, until a clear case had been made out.

The Commissioner remarked that he did not know if the members had read the letter of the Executive Engineer forwarded by him to the Corporation. In that letter, complete information on the subject would be found. Ever since he had been the Municipal Commissioner he had felt the necessity of appointing such an officer under the Executive Engineer to see that the Municipal buildings were kept under proper repairs, and that the estimates for repairs and original constructions were properly made out, and to see that the work of supervision was properly carried out. They had an officer called the Chief Surveyor, whose duty it was to look after the buildings, but as a matter of fact that was not a part of his legitimate duties, which were to supervise plans and estimates of drainage and water-works departments. There was a confusion every year as to the responsibility of a qualified officer to see that their buildings were kept under proper repairs. They had up to present go from pillar to post to see that those duties were performed by their officers, who in their turn replied they were not legitimately responsible for that work. In one sense the Executive Engineer was responsible for all the Municipal buildings, but he had so many other things to look to that he could not be asked to carry out the work himself. The new officer would be made responsible for the condition of all buildings belonging to the Municipality. He might here mention that he had made up his mind for the appointment of such an architectural surveyor long before Mr. Murzban joined the Municipality, and had discussed the necessity of such an appointment with Mr. Walton, late Executive Engineer, some years ago.

Dr. Viegas said he saw no necessity for such a post. On very carefully going through Mr. Murzban's letter, he had come to the conclusion that there should not be a permanent appointment of such an officer. They could do very well for so many years without such an officer. However, he had no objection to the appointment of such an officer being made temporarily.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that Mr. Geary did not mean his remarks to be so seriously taken up as was done by the Corporation and the Commissioner. Mr. Geary, like Mr. Mehta, was one of the oldest members of that body, and from what the members of the Corporation knew of him they expected him to say that as the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer had told them that it was desirable to make that appointment, the Corporation should without questioning their opinion at once sanction the appointment. He could congratulate the Corporation that Mr. Geary's economic conscience had been aroused on that particular occasion, and that he severely criticised the creation of a new appointment. He also congratulated the Corporation that Mr. Geary had been after all converted to the general principles for which certain members always fought. Although Mr. Geary had gone wrong on that occasion as regarded that particular appointment, yet he could not but congratulate Mr. Geary for the line of argument which he scarcely followed in connection with the creation of other appointments. Mr. Hamilton objected to the high-sounding designation, but he forgot that the Collector of Stamps was called a "Collector" just as much as the Collector of a District.

Mr. Carroll inquired if the papers referred to by the Commissioner were before the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji replied that the papers were to be found in the printed proceedings of the Standing Committee of the 15th ultimo. It seemed that the members did not read the letters sent to them. (Laughter.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

A DONATION TO THE LEPERS' HOME.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Commissioner, No. 25682, dated 24th ultimo, stating that he had obtained the promise of Rs. 19,000 as a donation to the Lepers' Home for the erection of a hospital ward for lepers suffering from other diseases than leprosy, one of the conditions being that Government and the Municipality shall be responsible for the maintenance and repair of the ward; and asking the Corporation to guarantee the payment of Rs. 250, half the monthly cost of the ward, Government having been asked to give a similar guarantee.

The following letter was addressed by the Commissioner to the Corporation on the subject:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Feb. 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I have been able to obtain a promise of a donation of Rs. 19,000 to the Homeless Leper Fund for the erection of a hospital ward, that is to say, a ward for lepers suffering from other diseases than leprosy on certain conditions, one of which is "that the building be taken charge of, maintained, and kept in repair by the authorities abovenamed" (Government and the Municipality) "or by those who have for the time being the charge and maintenance of the Asylum." The entire asylum is now maintained jointly by Government and the Corporation, each contributing a sum not exceeding Rs.1,500 a month, according to the number of inmates. The condition mentioned above will not entail any extra charge, as the hospital ward can be kept in repair as the other wards are, out of the maintenance grant and its erection will not increase the number of inmates. I have, therefore, the honour to ask whether I may intimate to the donor that the Corporation have no objection to this condition. The only point likely to raise objection which occurs to me is that at present the Corporation have entered into no objection to continue their present contribution indefinitely, while assent to this condition will entail a permanent objection to the extent of Rs. 250 a month (half of 50 patients, at Rs. 10 per head). I trust, however, that this will not be found to be of the nature of a fatal objection. A hospital ward is very badly wanted as at present no means exist of isolating sick lepers, who have to remain, and be treated in the leper wards to the danger and discomfort of those around them. I am, of course, addressing Government also with a request for a similar guarantee to that asked for in this letter. As the offer of this money will lapse by about the middle of March, I have the honour to beg that I may be favoured with a very early answer.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved the acceptance of the offer under the conditions mentioned in the letter.

The Commissioner, in asking the Corporation to accept the donation, remarked that the conditions of the donor were most reasonable, rational, and moderate.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that he thought the Commissioner, whose name would be permanently associated with the institution as one of the best friends of the poor and distressed lepers, had been rather carried away in his sympathy and anxiety for the asylum. The Corporation had on more occasions than one expressed their views against accepting any donation under conditions from the donor. The donor would give a certain sum and leave the whole burden of maintenance of the hospital ward on the Corporation. The person who wished to establish an institution, and do an act of benevolence, ought not to come forward with the initial cost only, but should also be ready to pay the cost of the maintenance of the institution. Hitherto nothing had been definitely settled between the Government and the Corporation as to the liability of the maintenance of the Leper Asylum, and they would, therefore, be putting themselves in an awkward position if they accepted the donation under those conditions. If the donor was benevolently inclined, he could give the amount and leave the Government and the Corporation to do the best they could for the ward. The liability for the maintenance of the Leper Asylum was an open question between the Government and the Corporation. It would be a mistake on the part of the Corporation, therefore, to commit themselves to the permanent maintenance of the ward. He hoped the Municipal Commissioner would persuade and induce the donor to give the sum without such conditions. He would, therefore, move an amendment that the donor of Rs. 19,000 towards the Matunga Leper Asylum be informed that the Corporation would be glad that the sum should be accepted, but without the condition attached to the offer in view of the fact that no permanent arrangement had yet been made between the Government and the Corporation as to the maintenance of the Leper Asylum.

The Commissioner said that the Corporation never showed that their moral, and not legal, liability for the maintenance of the Leper Asylum was less than fifty per cent. He said that he would possibly be able to induce the donor to give the money without imposing the conditions upon the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji then withdrew the orginal motion, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

INSURANCE OF MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, seconded by Rai Bahadur Luxmon Singh, the Corporation resolved that "as applied for by the Commissioner sanction be given to the Municipal Offices being insured to the extent of Rs. 12,00,000, and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the expenditure from surplus cash balance for this service in addition to the Rs. 3,000 provided in the budget estimates for the ensuing year for the Municipal Insurance Fund for all other Municipal buildings."

AN AMENDMENT IN THE ACT.

The Corporation next considered memorandum No. 25,015, dated 17th February, 1893, from the Commissioner, reporting on Government letter No. 4,459, dated 5th December, 1892, and forwarding solicitor's opinion on the subject of the amendment of Section 521 of the Municipal Act, in order to render Municipal servants amenable to prosecutions for offences by public servants as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

On the motion of Mr. W. R. Hamilton it was resolved that the President be requested to address Government in terms of the Municipal solicitor's opinion, dated 15th February, 1892, with regard to Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey's letter, No. 4,469, General Department, dated 5th December, 1892, and to ask that H.E. the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to provide for the amendment of Section 521 of the Municipal Act accordingly, in order to render Municipal servants amenable to prosecution for offences by public servants as defined in the Indian Penal Code.

DANGER OF FIRE FROM LOOSE HAY.

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, the Corporation resolved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to suggest means most calculated to minimise the extent of the risks arising in case of fire from the practice of allowing hay to be stacked in loose bundles in certain parts of the city."

The Corporation then adjurned until Thursday next.

THE LATE REV. BRO. H. E. BEALE.

A MEETING of the parishioners and friends of the Society of St. John the Evangelist was held, last evening, at St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, to consider the subject of

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 13.

THE following is the conclusion of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's evidence recorded on Monday :—

Why did you borrow Rs. 300 from Jaffer Hussain ? Because I wanted it.

Naturally. But why from Jaffer Hussain ?—Because he was a friend of ours.

What did you want it for ?—I can't remember.

Why did not you ask your husband for it ?—Because he had already sent me Rs. 1,000.

Is that the only reason ?—I have borrowed from other friends.

Had your husband refused you ?—No. Jaffer Hussain has often borrowed from me.

From whom else have you borrowed ?—I can't remember. I can remember some ladies, but I can't mention their names.

Have you borrowed from other men ?—Yes.

Can you give me their names ?—No.

Do you know Alice Evans ?—Yes.

Was she a daughter of Mrs. Evans ?—Yes.

Did you know her in Lucknow ?—Yes. In 1872 I knew her as a child of eight.

Have you seen her in Hyderabad ?—Yes, she came and stayed with me when I was in Miss Gaigneaux's house. The word "ladies" in Exhibit 8 may have referred to her.

But that was while you were at Gaigneaux's house ?—Yes. I don't remember dates. That is if the letter was written in 1884 or 1885.

Are you serious that she was included in the word "ladies" ?—I won't swear it, but except Mrs. Arbuthnot she was the only other lady, who stayed with me before I went to England. Miss Gaigneaux stayed in the house some weeks.

That is in your old house ?—Yes.

Do you say that the letter was written when Alice Evans was with you ?—No, my belief is that it was written when Mrs. Arbuthnot was staying with me.

Was Alice Evans married ?—It is my opinion she was. She did not tell me at all when she was staying with me.

Why did you form the opinion that this girl was married ?—From certain facts.

What are they ?—I don't see that I should mention it.

I am afraid you will have to ?—Her parents did not like her marrying. From something she told me I formed the opinion.

What did she tell you ?—I don't remember now.

Whom did she marry ?—The man she is married to now.

You don't make me a bit wiser, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan ?—He was a Wilson, Wilton, Weston, or Wiston.

Did you ever find out who this gentleman with this combination of names was ?—No.

Do you know where he lives ?—No.

Then why did you jump to the conclusion that this girl was married ?—I cannot say.

Was it from her general behaviour ?—Probably.

Now what was this behaviour ?—I can't tell.

Do you know where she is ?—I believe she is in Australia.

Was she fast and loose ?—No.

Has she gone wrong ?—No, not so far as I know.

Had she a child when she was staying with you ?—No.

Was she in England with you ?—No.

While she was staying with you in thosedays did she make a confidante of you of her circumstances ?—No.

I ask you again, what reason can you assign for suspecting that she was married ?—None.

You have no relation, named Kate Donnelly, have you ?—No, not to my knowledge.

You and your husband took your servant with you to dinners at the old palace ?—I won't swear that we did not take our own.

Will you swear that you did not take Baya Ram with you to dinner ?—No.

Have you repaid that money to Jaffer Hussain ?—I have repaid him Rs. 200. I owed him Rs. 400.

When do you intend repaying the balance ?—When I am able.

How long do you owe him this ?—Since July, 1891.

You don't owe any other gentleman any money ?—No.

You could not lay your hands on Rs. 200 all this time ?—No. He was not in a hurry for it.

Had you heard of the reports in 1888 or 1889 affecting your character as represented by H. E. the Minister in his evidence to Sir Mortimer Durand ?—No, except ing an anonymous letter we received in London.

Do you say your husband's memory is bad ?—Yes, very bad.

I thought so long ago. Do you really mean to tell me that your husband did not tell you of the anonymous letter referring to the fact of your status as an unmarried woman ?—No, he did not.

What became of thatletter ?—It wasgiven to Captain Sutherland. All I knew of the letter from my husband was that it referred to my presentation, and that it was a disgraceful communication. My husband did not tell me even of the Pamphlet until three months after its publication.

You did not ask your husband why your presentation was attacked ?—No, why should I ?

Only a matter of feminine curiosity. Why did you refrain from asking Mehdi Hassan about it ?—For no particular reason.

Who prevented you ?—I forget now. It was Mrs. Moreton Frewen.

Did she make no enquiries about your relations with your husband ?—No.

In what month did you come back to India ?—About the end of 1889 in November.

Your husband came out earlier ?—Yes, at the end of 1888.

When you returned did not your husband tell you that there had been a scurrilous attack on both of you in the *Record* ?—No.

You have never heard of it ?—Not till the other day at lunch, for the first time.

How did Mehdi Hassan address his envelopes to you before he married you ?—As Miss Donnelly.

How did he spell your name ?—I can't remember.

May I take it he knew how to spell your name ?—Really, I can't say.

Had you ever occasion to correct your husband's spelling ?—I should think so.

Your name I mean ?—I have no recollection except in the contract.

Let me compliment you Mrs. Mehdi Hassan on being the smartest witness I have yet had to cross-examine. You have found me out. You have spoiled my series of questions ?—It is a miserable compliment to me.

Why did you correct your name "Donnelly" in the contract ?—I can't tell you, except that it was wrong.

Inside your letters how did your husband address you during your engagement ?—Ellen. I won't swear he did not call me Gertrude.

Is it not a fact that your husband knows as much of the English language now as when he married you ?—Yes.

Where were you living between 1864 and 1865 before you went to school ?—I can't remember. I know we returned to Lucknow on the 12th December, 1864.

Who is the Eurasian lad who used to visit you ?—I know of no such lad.

What if Quiros says so ?—It is false.

How do you account for this postscript in a letter of Rafiuddin's to Mehdi Hassan "Please remember me to Mrs. Mehdi Hassan if she still remembers me" ?—I cannot account for it.

I suppose you are aware Akbar Khan wrote two letters to Government about his knowledge of you ?—Yes.

Can you explain how he says he knows you in one and denies the statement in the other ?—No.

Can you explain why he should give evidence against you ?—No, unless he is a relative of Sarwar Jung's.

He has not even that merit as a matter of fact.

Can you say why Atta Hoosain should come and give evidence against you ?—No.

Can you explain why Rafiuddin should give evidence against you ?—He is Sarwar Jung's cousin. Then he has been employed.

Have you heard of any bribe being given him ?—No.

You say you have heard he has got employment under Government. What employment ?—Some Government employment.

On what salary ?—Rs. 1,200.

Oh, that refers to money paid by Sir Khurshed Jah. When did Sarwar Jung's hostility to you and your husband begin ?—I don't remember.

Can you tell me of a single act before the Pamphlet Case ?—Yes, in the Salar Jung Bribery Case, in which he tried to get up a conspiracy against my husband. Nothing before that, which I know personally of.

Is it true as Sarwar Jung has sworn that he helped to get your husband his first appointment here ?—No, it is false.

Who did then ?—Mehdi Ali.

I suppose you allege that Mahomed Beg's evidence against you is false ?—Yes.

Can you say why he should come down here from Busti to give evidence against you ?—No.

Any reason why Mustapha Ali should have given evidence ?—Because he has been bribed.

By whom, to what extent, when, and where ?—I can't say. He is driving a carriage and pair.

Do you go upon the falsity of his evidence ?—Yes, of course.

Is it a fact that you used to write letters in affectionate terms to Burra Aga ?—No. They were written in friendly terms. "Dostana" means friendly.

Chota Aga says it is an endearing term. You disagree with him ?—Certainly.

Do you suggest he has been bribed ?—Oh, no. He must be mistaken.

That's very charitable. Have you ever quarrelled with Abdul Karim ?—I have never seen him.

Why should he give evidence against you ?—Because he has been bribed. He sent us a message to say that if he did not give evidence against us, the house he lives in would be taken from him.

Whom did he give the message to ?—To my husband.

As to Mahomed Kadri ?—All his evidence is false.

Why did he give evidence ?—He used to visit Bai Ram, and was helped with money.

Do you suggest he has been bribed ?—Certainly, or working to receive a favour.

Has any one told you he was bribed ?—No.

That also is an inference from the falsity of his statement ?—Yes.

When did you go to Kashmir ?—Last March.

And you stayed there till September, 1892 ?—Yes.

While there did you see Mr. Rudra ?—Yes, I saw him.

What month ?—About June I think or July.

Up to that time you had been very friendly with Mr. Rudra, had you not ?—Yes. You have taken a great interest in the question of his suspension, have you not ?—Yes.

To get his *sannad* restored through your husband's influence ?—Yes.

How long did Mr. Rudra stay in Kashmir ?—Two days only in Srinagar. There was so much cholera there, the doctor advised him to leave at once.

Did he tell you what brought him to Kashmir ?—No. Didn't you ask him ?—No.

He called on you by surprise ?—No, he sent me a note first.

Have you ever had yourself photographed in the nude ?—Certainly not.

Did Mr. Rudra ever frighten you by saying he had such a copy ?—Never.

Did he not say he would have to produce it if his *sannad* were not restored ?—Most emphatically no. I don't know how you put such questions to me.

If you read my instructions Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, you would not say so. I am sorry to have to put another unpleasant question. Have you ever had improper intimacy with Mr. Rudra ?—Never.

Have you ever been on the Hoosain Sagar with him ?—Yes.

Is it true according to Syed Ali's statement that you once landed on the rocks with him, and that he had you at his disposal ?—Most emphatically no. I will swear again if you wish it.

Can you explain why your husband kept the Pamphlet from you for three months after publication ?—Because he did not wish to pain me and wished to spare my feelings. He thought it possible to suppress it within three months before I returned, and I would not hear of it.

What do you mean by suppressed ?—Put down by authority.

Can you explain why you have not been with your husband during the Commission during this atrocious and infamous attack against your joint honour ?—He told me not to come until my presence was required on account of the heat.

When your husband was ill with gout at Lucknow, why didn't you come down to nurse him ?—Because he would not let me.

Do you know he had an interview with Lauchlin ?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Rudra : Is Baï Ram your table-servant ?—No, he never has been. He comes in to help sometimes. I have many moles like the one spoken of. The one on the left knee is just at the side. It is quite possible it could be seen when I was in short frocks. I drove out in closed carriages in Lucknow when living in purdah. When I said the letter I wrote Mehdi Hassan correcting him as to my father's death never reached, I meant that it was intercepted like many others have been. I have had four sisters and two brothers. One brother and a sister are dead. I can remember only Mrs. Bigex and Mrs. Hodges.

By the Court—When I married, Mehdi Hassan had Rs. 150 a month and some lands.

This closed the examination of the witness.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday for the addresses by counsel.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE Chancellor's Medal.—It is notified that the Chancellor's Medal for 1891 has been assigned to "Languages."

The Ellis Prize.—It is notified that the Ellis Prize for 1892 has been assigned to "Marathi."

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—The seventeenth series of the Wilson Philological Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first or cold whether term of 1893-94. Subject—"Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages Derived from it." The series will consist of not fewer than six lectures. The Honorarium is nearly Rupees One Thousand.

The Government of IndiaScholarship.—The Syndicate invite applications for the Government of India Scholarship appointment which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than Monday, the 19th June 1893.

"IT FEARS NEITHER ARMY NOR NAVY."

Those things used to be called the "Wooden walls of England."

The scene was the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea, in the summer of 1891. The speaker was a young man, and his auditor one of those lithe, bright-haired girls one so often sees in this island.

"And aren't they the wooden walls of England, now?" she said, as a child might ask when Noah might be expected in Liverpool with his ark.

"Not Exactly," replied her escort tenderly; "they are rather out of style. Come; I'll show what sorts of walls we have now," and he led her off in the direction of the beautiful models of the great steel ships of war.

The young fellow was right in assuming that this country had a big and powerful navy, but the chances of war decrease with the preparations made to meet it. Besides, the interests that would be put to hazard grow constantly larger and nations avoid fighting as long as possible.

This is a hopeful consideration, and if England had nothing to be afraid of beyond the danger of being attacked from abroad, we might sleep in peace. But there is an enemy against which neither army nor navy is of any avail. It defies the gunboats in the Channel and the redcoats on the shore, and kills more people than are ever likely to fall in battle.

If we could stop the ravages of this foe we should soon be able to surprise our distant colonies with the arrival among them of a splendid class of our surplus population.

We allude, of course, to disease. Not to epidemics of cholera or influenza, but to diseases which are at work year in and year out, in every season, carrying off rich and poor alike. Unquestionably the worst of these is the one that attacks the digestive system, the one from which springs the majority of ailments which go under various names, as, for example, rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, consumption, the several fevers, and others which were formerly erroneously supposed to have distinct characters, and to require distinct treatment.

Now, however, the best medical authorities recognise these ailments as symptoms and outgrowths of indigestion and dyspepsia, and treat them accordingly. In illustration of what can be done, we cite a single case. A man, named Edward Kelly, who resides at 27, St. Vincent Street, London Road, Liverpool, having previously had perfect health, experienced a dull pain in the right side, a bad taste in the mouth, furred tongue, loss of appetite, discoloured skin, unnatural languor and fatigue, and what he describes as a "sinking feeling," as though the supporting power were exhausted beneath him.

This was in 1887, and he bore it without obtaining relief from the usual medical treatment until April, 1890, when one day, when he was working in a bonded warehouse, he says, "a dreadful pain struck me in the back, and I had great trouble in getting through my work. Getting worse," he continues, "I went to a doctor, who said it was inflammation of the kidneys. He gave me medicine and attended me off and on for six months, but with no beneficial result. He said he could not understand how I could keep on with my work. Still, I did struggle on, though the disease was wearing me out. From a strong, able man, I became thin and weak, and was afraid I should have to give up my work. Last July, 1890, a Custom House officer recommended me to try an advertised preparation entitled MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP. I did so, and before I had finished the first bottle the pain left my back, and I began to digest my food and gain strength. By continuing to use this remedy 'I was soon as well as ever in my life.' My master, seeing what the Syrup had done for me, also took it for indigestion, with so much benefit that now he always keeps it by him. 'I have no interest whatever in testifying thus, and only speak of the medicine as I found it.'"

Mr. Kelly evidently had a narrow escape from Bright's disease, a malady very common among all classes in England and one of the surest and most direct products of torpid liver, itself a symptom of indigestion and dyspepsia. We mention this case not to put money in anybody's pocket, but for the sake of the sufferers who need help—no matter what it comes from.

MUNN'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MEETING OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

THE joint annual general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held last night, at the Wilson College, Chowpatty. The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, President of the Bible Society, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present were :—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, Dr. Mackichan, Rev. W. G. Peel, Rev. T. F. Gardiner, Messrs. L. Robertson, H. Brewin, Dr. D. MacDonald, Rev. R. A. Hume, Rev. D. M. Inglis, Rev. H. Bowman, Rev. T. H. Greig, &c. The meeting was held in the large hall on the ground floor. Some light refreshments were provided in the small room next to the hall. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced at 9 o'clock. At the outset the chairman made a few remarks, and in doing so said that he rather made a departure from the usual rule of addressing the meeting after the report had been read. He was not longer a permanent resident in Bombay, and for the greater part of the year he was living outside of Bombay, and that during the few months that he stayed in Bombay he found it difficult to attend the monthly meetings of the Society. The consequence was that he was not in a better position to comment upon the work of the Society than any other person, who did not belong to the Society. It was very desirable that any one who wished to address the meeting should be familiar with the work of the Society. The full text of the chairman's remarks will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

The following is an abstract of the report of the committee for the past year :—

In reviewing the work of the past year, the Committee feel that, while they have no exceptional record to bring forward, the Society has accomplished much of great and enduring value. Some study of the details given below will alone give a true idea of what that work has been, but the Committee would call attention to the number of Scriptures that have been passed through the press, to the progress that has been made with the revision of the Gujarati Old Testament, and to the continued demand throughout the country for portions of Scripture. A slight increase in the local coontributions indicates, they hope, a greater interest in the Society's operations. At the same time they regret that the circulation, while still large, shows a decrease when compared with last year. Printing : *Marathi.*—During the year two Scripture portions were printed under the superintendence of the Rev. Baba Padmonji, namely, the Psalms 16mo, 3,000 copies, and the Book of Proverbs, also 16mo., 20,000 copies. An edition of the New Testament, consisting of 3,000 copies 8vo., with headings to paragraphs, is now in the press and, at the end of the year, had advanced as far as the 21st chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Mr. Baba Padmonji is carrying the above New Testament through the press. 100 copies of a paper, prepared by the Rev. A. Manwaring, C. M. S., containing Marathi terms as equivalents for Christian words and phrases, were printed in November under his care. It is hoped that this paper may be found useful in the revision of the New Testament. *Guzarati.*—Under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Shillidy, the following Scripture portions were printed at the Mission Press, Surat :—

Matthew, 12mo.	3,500	copies.
Mark "	3,000	"
Luke "	3,500	"
John "	3,000	"
Gujarati and English, Matthew, 12mo.	2,000	"
" " " Mark "	2,000	"

In November the Committee sanctioned the printing of another edition of the Gospel of Mathew, consisting of 5,000 copies, the abovementioned edition of 3,500 copies which was printed in April having been exhausted. The printing of the Gujarati New Testament, with marginal references, consisting of 2,000 copies, has been commenced under the care of Mr. Shillidy, who, in a recent letter to the Committee, has stated in reference to it that it requires such careful reading that it can be only carried on very slowly, and that to ensure correctness, he is getting several other members of the Translation Sub-Committee to read the proofs also. The above will be the first portion of Scripture with references printed under the auspices of this Auxiliary. In a letter, dated the 24th August, Mr. Shillidy, the convener of the Gujarati Translation Sub-Committee, communicated to us the following resolution passed by the Sub-Committee at their last meetting held for the revision of the Guzarati Old Testament : "The Sub-Committee discussed the method of carrying on the revision of the Guzarati Old Testament in the future. It was unanimously agreed that it would be impossible on the present lines to complete the work of revision of the Guzarati Old Testament in any reasonable time ; and it was further agreed that after the Book of Genesis was completed, each reviser, in future, should revise his appointed portion, and that this be submitted to a small Committee formed from the other revisers, who, with the help of a competent Pandit, should prepare it for the press ; and that the Parent Society be asked to kindly supply funds for the paymept of the Pandit's salary." The above plan was approved by this Committee as well as by the Parent Committee, who in October sanctioned the employment of a Pandit on Rs. 40 per month or £30 per annum (more or less) to aid in the revision of the Guzarati Old Testament. Revision : *Gujarati.*—The revision of the Gujarati version of the Book of Genesis has been completed by the Gujarati Translation Sub-Committee up to the 39th chapter. Books received.—The Scriptures and portions received from different sources and in different languages were as follows :—

Parent Society	23,374
Punjab Auxiliary	2,424
Our own Publications	30,617
Miscellaneous	2,312
Total..	58,757

Circulation.—The sales of Scriptures and portions were as under :—

From the Bombay Depot	30,234
By the Society's colporteurs	18,449
From other Depots and by other agents	4,912
Total..	53,668

The issues from the Bombay Depot amounted to 43,715. This is less than the number issued in 1891 by 10,503. Of the number sold there were :—

Bibles	1,880
New Testaments	2,917
Portions	48,841
Total..	53,638

These represent 31 languages. The number sold in 1892 was less than the number sold in the previous year by 7,208. Grants.—271 Scriptures and portions, of the value of Rs. 190-8-0, were granted during the year, of which 32 copies of Luke, 77 New Testaments, and 53 Bibles in English, total 162, were presented to successful students in the local University examinations of 1892-93. Colportage.—During the year we had in our employ 13 colporteurs, of whom 8 laboured in connection with the Society for twelve months each, one for eleven months, and the rest for shorter periods. They sold at their respective stations and on tours 18,442 copies and portions, realising Rs. 689-2-3, whilst their salaries, commission, and travelling expenses, amounted to Rs. 1,949-15-8. The number sold by the colporteurs in 1892 was more than the number sold by them in the previous year by 1,763, but the proceeds realised by them were less than those of 1891 by Rs. 20-6-6. The decrease in the amount of the sale-proceeds is owing to the price of the small-sized Scripture portions, which form the greater part of the sales of the colporteurs, having been reduced by the Committee towards the end of the previous year from one anna to one pice per copy. The largest number sold was 3,418 by the colporteur in Bombay. The cost of circulating each copy or portion of Scripture by colportage amounted to one anna and one pie. Two colporteurs, one in Bombay and one at Sholapur, resigned their situations during the year, the former in consequence of having obtained another situation, the latter on account of weakness of sight. Two new men were appointed in their places. The Committee have again the pleasure of recording their gratitude to the superintendents of the Society's colporteurs for their kind supervision of the men placed under their care and for the monthly reports of their work furnished by them. The following resolution was passed by the Decennial Missionary Conference recently held here in connection with a paper relative to the effective circulation of the Holy Scriptures as a branch of Missionary organization submitted for their consideration by the Secretary of the Parent Society :—"That this Conference desires to record its conviction that greater economy and increased efficiency in circulating the Scriptures might be secured if the various Foreign Missionary Societies would, wherever possible, themselves undertake this work, the expense of carrying it on being still, where needful, largely defrayed by the different Bible Societies." Finance.—The proceeds of Scriptures sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,505-4-6, of which Rs. 2,590-5-0 were realized by sales from the Bombay Depot. The proceeds of sales realized during the year were less than those in the previous year by Rs. 520-13-3. The decrease in the sale-proceeds is partly owing to a smaller number of Scriptures having been sold in 1892 than in the previous year, and partly, as stated above, to the reduction made in the selling price of the small-sized Scripture portions.

Contributions.—(1) By the Parent Society :—	£	s.	p.
Scriptures referred to above	441	18	2
442½ reams of paper	171	18	3
In aid of printing Scriptures	150	0	0
For general operations of the Society	522	0	0
Total..	1,285	16	10
(2) Local Contributions Rs.	1,435	2	9

An appeal, soliciting on behalf of the Society an increased number of subscribers and an increased rate of subscription, was issued by the Committee in November, which they are glad to state has met with some response on the part of the friends and supporters of the Society. There was an increase amounting to Rs. 149-9-9 in the contributions received for the past year, but the Committee feel that, in comparison with the grants made to this Auxiliary by the Parent Society, the amount raised in this country is very much less than it ought to be. The Committee feel deeply indebted to the Parent Society for their continued liberality to this Auxiliary. We have paid Rs. 2,437-13-9 for the printing and binding of Scriptures and portions in Marathi and Gujarati. The total receipts for the year, including the balance of last year brought forward, amounted to Rs. 17,331-13-9. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,709-4-11. The accounts for the year have been audited month by month by Mr. Jackson. The Committee desire to record their best thanks for his kindness. They have also to express their gratitude to the Rev. Messrs. Roberts, Goheen, Gates, Ziegler, Hawker, Bruce Hume, Malhar, Garrison, Fuller, Gillespie, and to Mr. Tinckom and Mr. Euington for having kindly made during the year collections at their respective stations in aid of the funds of the Society. Their thanks are also due to the Rev. Mr. Appaji and Mr. Goray for their kindness in making collections on behalf of the Society in their respective congregations. The following minute was recorded by the Committee at its meeting held on 2nd February with regard to the death of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon :—"With reference to the telegram in this morning's papers announcing the death of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the Committee, before proceeding with their ordinary business, agreed to record their sense of the loss sustained by the Society in common with the whole Church of Christ by the death of this great preacher of the Gospel and faithful witness for the truth. In Mr. Spurgeon a great example was given to the world of the vital connection between a firm belief in Christian doctrine and a life of practical benevolence and usefulness. The Committee desire, along with those more immediately concerned and with all the brethren in Christ in every land, to cherish a feeling of humble submission and resignation to the Divine will in this dispensation of a wise and holy Province, while, at the same time, they give thanks for the grace which sustained Mr. Spurgeon during his long and laborious ministry, and they acknowledge with special gratitude the answer to many prayers in the breathing time given by the Lord to his servant between the first attacks of his severe illness and his final removal." A copy of the above minute was sent to Mrs. Spurgeon with the expression of the deep sympathy of the Committee in her bereavement. Changes among the Office-bearers.—In March Mr. Rowbotham and Mr. Jack were elected as additional members of the General Committee, the Rev. A. Manwaring and the Rev. J. Taylor, as additional members of the Maharathi Translation Sub-Committee, the Rev. J. Baume and the Rev. C. H. Thorne, as additional members of the Sub-Committee on Colportage and Mr. Morris and Mr. Turner, as additional members of the Sub-Committee on Finance. In the same month, in consequence of ill-health, Dr. Alexander tendered his resignation of the post of Joint-Secretary to this Auxiliary held by him since April 1890. The Committee accepted Dr. Alexander's resignation with much regret. The Committee being of opinion that it would be desirable to have a few Bible-women employed in connection with this Auxiliary, submitted in March, for the consideration of the Parent Committee, applications on behalf of eleven women, namely, four for Bombay, one for Ahmednagar, and six for Ahmednagar districts, but have not, as yet, heard from them on the subject. The subject of the relation in which the proposed paid Secretary to this Auxiliary should stand both to the Committee of the Parent Society and to the Committee here was carefully considered, and the Parent Committee were informed in April that it was the opinion of this Committee that the work of the paid Secretary should be under the control of the Committee here, that all his instructions should be received from or at least through them, and that all official communications between the Secretary of the Parent Committee should also be made through them. It is a matter of regret that no appointment has yet been made, as the advent of a paid Secretary who would devote his whole time to this work should quickly increase the usefulness of the Society, but in the matter of so important a post delay is no doubt better than a hasty selection. The question of the most effective mode of circulating the Scriptures is still under consideration, but before deciding upon the desirability of making a change in the methods of colportage, this Committee await the decision of the Committee of the Parent Society, who have the whole matter under review. The resolution given above, as having been passed by the late Decennial Conference, should help to bring about a speedier settlement of the problem. In conclusion, the Committee would impress upon all the friends of this Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society the great importance of its efforts. For all past achievements they humbly thank God, and, looking forward, they pray for an increase of wisdom and love and for the continual guiding of the Holy Spirit, that through the dissemination of the Scriptures a true knowledge of God may spread in this land.

On the motion of the Rev. R. A. Hume, seconded by the Rev. H. Bowman, it was resolved that the report, of which an abstract has now been read, be adopted as the report of this Society, and published under the direction of the Committee.

The second resolution placed before the meeting was as follows :—That the following gentlemen be the office-bearers of this Auxiliary for the current year :—Patron : The Lord Bishop of Bombay, president : The Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood; vice-presidents: Mr. H. Conder, Rev. R. Stothert, Mr. J. Morris, and Rev. T. H. Greig. Committee : Dr. D. MacDonald, Messrs. J. Jackson, E. Miller, J. MacDonald, S. Tomlinson, F. J. Clark, H. A. Geyer, A. Mitchell, D. M. Inglis, A. R. King, M. T. Carroll, H. Rowbotham, J. Jack, A. F. Cox, and J. F. Darling. All ministers who are members of the Society are members of the Committee. Secretary and Treasure : Rev. B. M. Gray.

On the motion of Dr. D. MacDonald, seconded by Mr. Inglis, the above resolution was carried unanimously.

The report of the Auxiliary Bible Society was read by the Secretary. Dr. Mackichan moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Rev. N. G. Peel and carried. On the motion of Rev. T. F. Gardiner, seconded by Mr. H. Brewin, a committee was appointed.

Mr. L. Robertson proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with acclamation. This terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BERAR WHEAT.

THE following Second report on the Berar crop has been received from the local Administration:—"The area reported under the crop is 984,408 acres, or 11 per cent. above last year. The increase is general and is probably due to rise in prices of wheat prevailing in the province during 1892 and to favourableness of this year's season. Although sowings were delayed in parts on account of heavy late rains in October, the crop fared well till the end of December and a very good outturn was anticipated. But like linseed, this crop was also blighted by January rain and hail-storms, and the yield reduced to an average of 11 annas for the province. In Basim and in a part of the Ellichpur district, where it is reported to have fared better, a 16-anna outturn is expected, while in the Buldana and Wun districts it is reported to have suffered most from excessive moisture and rust, and the lowest estimated yield is 6 annas in the Wun taluka."

BERAR OILSEEDS.

The following Second report on the Berar crop has been received from the local Administration :—"The area under linseed is reported to be 339,740 acres, or slightly above that of last year. Owing to heavy rains in the beginning of the season the sowings were late. For two months the crop was in good condition and promised a bumper harvest all over the province. But rain and hail-storms in January blighted the crop and affected the prospects of outturn considerably. The average yield for the province is estimated at 11 annas. In Basim alone, where the total area is 26,728 acres, the crop is reported to be good, viz., 16 annas, while in the rest of the province it varies from 8 annas in Wun to 12 annas in Ellichpur."

THERE was a political crisis in Lisbon, of some importance, the week the mail left. Senhor Ferreira's Cabinet unexpectedly resigned. Portuguese finance is so very unsatisfactory that there is no possibility of restoring it without tampering with the external debt. The proposals to mulct the foreign creditor have been gaily proceeding for months past. It is said that Germany has just intimated that she cannot recognise this easy method of getting rid of responsibilities, without first obtaining the permission of foreign bondholders.

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THE INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final tie of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament was played off at Umballa on Monday afternoon, in the presence of a large muster of interested spectators. The evening was pleasantly cool, but there was a high wind for the most part of the evening, which not a little interfered with play, for the ball was frequently, especially in long drives, borne out of its course. The game at times was fast and well contested, and the public interest was excited, but very often it was the reverse, play being confined along the further side of the ground from the spectators, and the ball being repeatedly hit out, and when in play it remained dead, player after player missing it. The discipline of the Bays' team was conspicuous; when one missed the ball, or was ridden off, another was ever handy, and their forward, Mr. Persse, seriously hampered Colonel Babington, the Lancers' back, thus minimising his powers for offence and defence. Yet the Lancers played up stoutly. The Bays perhaps were stronger in the number and pace of their ponies. The game was won on its merits. It is probable that the Bays will not be able to put the same team on the ground next year, while the 16th, who have improved so much in twelve months, are sure to make a strong show next season.

The sides were: 16th Lancers—Captain Beaumont, Mr. Gough, Captain Calley and Colonel Babington. Queen's Bays—Mr. Persse, Mr. Wilberforce, Captain Kirk and Mr. Barton. The umpires were Captain J. Sherston and Mr. Kerr.

In the first period the ball was hit off and was soon carried to the Lancers' quarters by Mr. Wilberforce, where it went out wide. On being hit in, it was stopped in the middle of the Lancers' ground, when Mr. Wilberforce took it back and hit a goal. Being hit off, the ball was carried into the Lancers' end, where an unsuccessful shot was made at the flags. The ball was then carried to the corner of the Lancers' line, where it went out. It was then hit in and brought to the middle of the ground, and then driven back to the same corner, whence it was worked to the vicinity of the Lancers' flags, and a subsidiary was scored. On the hit in, the Bays had one more shot at the flags, and then the ball was brought to the centre, where, after a brief detention, it went out at the side. When brought in, it was worked to the centre, whence Mr. Wilberforce, by a well-directed long shot, hit a goal. On the hit off the ball was taken to the Lancers' end, where it was checked and went out at the side. Being hit in, it was carried near to the Lancers' flags, and Mr. Wilberforce was able to hit another goal. After the hit off, Captain Calley got on and made a splendid shot at the flags, but the wind bore the ball to the side. After the hit in, play was in the Bays' quarters, and when it was past the flags, Mr. Gough, following up with a back-hander, hit a subsidiary. The ball was hit in and carried to the centre, when, after a brief detention, Mr. Persse secured it and carried it on, and hit a subsidiary. The Lancers hit out and had a run into the Bays' end, but then, missing, the Bays worked the ball back into play in the middle of the ground, till it was hit out at the side. Score : the Bays 5 ; 16th Lancers 1.

In the second period the ball was hit in and carried to the Lancers' ground against stout opposition and the flags were attacked, but the ball went wide. Then the Lancers drove the ball to the centre, where it later went out at the side. Being brought in, Mr. Wilberforce, from the side, hit a goal. On the hit off, play was confined to the centre, till the ball went out at the side, after which play was in the Bays' end, where finally the ball went behind the line. On the hit in, play was still confined to the Bays' ground, where the ball, after passing closely in front of the flags, was hit out at the side. Being hit in, and Mr. Wilberforce getting on, there was a momentary check, and then the ball was carried on to the vicinity of the Lancers' flags, where the Bays missed. Colonel Babington, following up, hit the ball to the side, and then Mr. Wilberforce again got on, and Mr. Persse, following it up, hit a clever goal. After this play was in and out of the Lancers' ground, and then the Bays, pressing home their attack, Mr. Wilberforce hit a subsidiary. Play was in the Lancers' ground till the ball was hit out at the side, and time was called. Score : Bays 8 ; Lancers 1.

In the third period the ball was hit in and detained for a brief space in the Lancers' ground and then was taken into the Bays' territory, where Mr. Barton, by a back-hander, sent it into the Lancers' ground. Mr. Wilberforce, following up, took it on, but the ball went out at the corner at the Lancers' end. Being hit in, Captain Beaumont had a run into the Bays' domain, where the ball was stopped, and play was confined to the middle. The ball then worked near the Lancers' flags, where Captain Kirk got an easy shot, but his stick turning the ball went wide of the flags. Being hit in, play was confined to the side of the Lancers' territory, where the ball went out repeatedly. Finally it was worked to the vicinity of the Lancers' flags, where it went behind. The ball, on being hit in, was stopped near the goal, where, after several had missed it, it was hit back wide of the flags. Play continued near the Lancers' flags till the ball went behind, and then the Lancers hitting in carried it against the position of the Bays' end, where they had a long shot at the flags, but the ball went wide. Score : Bays 8 ; Lancers 1.

In the fourth period the ball was carried to the Lancers's end, and then brought to the centre, where the Lancers got possession, and shortly the Colonel, nipping in, had a run up to the vicinity of the Bays' flags, where his shot was stopped by a pony. The ball was worked to the side, where it went. On the hit in it was hit in, the Bays ran down to near the Lancers' flags, where they missed it. Colonel Babington getting on drove it back, and Captain Beaumont took it on till it was stopped and hit out to the side. After the hit in, another attack was made on the Lancers' flags, and the Colonel, coming to the rescue, hit the ball back, and it shortly went out at the side in the middle of the ground. When in play again, it was carried to the Lancers' flags, where it went behind. It was hit in, and play was in the centre of the ground, the ball not being suffered to get near either goals ; but there was lots of missing. Then, finally, after play had been brought to the vicinity of the Lancers' flags, the ball went out behind.

In the fifth period the ball was hit in and carried to the Bays' end with fine play, whence it went behind, and when hit in, the Bays had a clear run down to the Lancers' end, and a subsidiary goal was scored. Being hit in, the ball was quickly stopped, and hit in between the flags. On the hit off play was in the Lancers' end, where, after a space, Mr. Barton had an easy run up, but the ball went wide of the flags. The Lancers then worked across to the Bays' end, where Mr. Gough carried the ball near the flags, and Captain Calley, coming up, hit a goal. Some fast and exciting play followed in the middle of the ground, and then the ball was worked to the Lancers' end, where a goal was cleverly scored by the Colonel. Then play was in the centre, the Lancers playing up with great spirit till final time was called, leaving the Bays victors by six actuals and four subsidiaries to one actual and one subsidiary.

THE CROATIAN CONSTITUTION AND THE MODEL OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

IT is now known that the plan for the creation of an Upper Chamber, consisting of forty-eight members elected by a restricted franchise, which forms one of the features of the new Home Rule Bill, is taken bodily from the constitution of Croatien, a country standing in much the same relation to Hungary that Ireland does to Great Britain. Further light on this subject is afforded in a telegram from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* summarising a discussion in the Croatian Diet, in which the recent visit of an English member of Parliament, deputed by Mr. Gladstone to study on the spot Austrian applications of the principle of local autonomy, was referred to.

"In the Croatian Diet at Agram a prominent member of that body, Herr Folnegovic, said that a few years ago he received a visit from an English member of Parliament, a Mr. Crawford, who had come to Croatia to collect material which

PURE PERSONALITIES.

PRINCE ALFRED of Edinburgh, who next April enters that finest of German corps, the First Regiment of Infantry, has, I understand, says the "Hawk," rendered himself very popular with his companions at the Coburg "Gymnasium," the leading educational institution in the town, which one day the Prince will, in all likelihood, govern. Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, in view of this fact, is being educated as a German. The regiment he is to enter in a cobble of months' time holds much the same social position as our own Household corps, but it is even more than with us a "sine qua non" that every officer shall be of noble or Royal birth, and possessed of ample means. Fortunately for Prince Alfred, he is a favourite with his great-uncle, Duke Ernest—the brother of our Prince Albert—and so the matter of means will not form a difficulty, a point calculated to relieve much anxiety on the part of his father. The First Regiment of Infantry Guards enjoys the special favour of the German Emperor, and at its mess Prince Alfred will doubtless contract many valuable friendships.

The future Countess of Craven will add no less than £15,000 a year to her husband's income. There is great delight in Warwickshire at the prospect of the newly-married pair taking up their residence, after the London season, at Coombe Abbey, one of the finest houses in England, and which in the late Lord Craven's life time, was kept up with great splendour. Coombe Abbey is so full of articles of vertu that there absolutely was not room enough for all its treasures, and the "Craven Sale" at Christie's three years ago merely represented the superfluous portion of the collection.

Those who want to know how members of Parliament dress, can read up the subject in the last number of the "Million." In the House of Commons every fashion in coats is to be seen here in every cloth, and trousers of all shapes. The best dressed men are the young Tories; the most democratic are the Radicals below the gangway. But even here men agree to differ. There is Mr. George Howell, for example, in a pot-hat and a capacious go-to-meeting-house-black-broadcloth frock-coat with long and flowing skirts. There is Mr. William Randall Cremer in snuff-coloured tweed with a low felt hat. There is Mr. Fenwick in the garb of "office," and Mr. Keir-Hardie in a workman's cloth cap and woollen shirt. There is Mr. Henry Labouchere dressed according to the traditions of Cabinet rank. Sir John Swinburne, in the last Parliament, favoured a green tie, yellow treusers, and a grey coat. A very well-dressed member, also in the late House, was Sir Henry Havelock Allan, who typified the majesty of war in his fierce looks and deep tones, but who dressed in the best style of "The Corner." Mr. Channing surveys mankind through an eyeglass that finishes an irreproachable toilet. Most of the Welsh members have the loving regard for nicety of attire that distinguishes the junior bar.

Both front benches, and by these is meant the Treasury Bench and that set apart for the members of the late Government, adhere to tradition, and with scarcely an exception, and with but the slightest variation, wear "inky suits of solemn black." Black coats are inflexibly "de rigueur," though there is some relaxation in our statesmen's trousers. Mr. William Harcourt wears a loosely-buttoned frock-coat. Mr. Morley lightens the monotony of his black frock-coat with a pair of snuff-coloured trousers.

Mr. Arnold Morley is spruce and "debonnair;" while Mr. James Bryce is shaggy and leonine. Mr. Arthur Balfour is scrupulously senatorial in his apparel: a condition observed by Mr. Goschen and Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett. Sir Edward Clarke has a chronic passion for grey all through. For the rest, Baron de Worms, Mr. Ritchie (now "out"), Lord George Hamilton, Sir John Gorst, Mr. Stanhope, all are content to look after the interests of the Constitution in morning coats. Mr. Henry Chaplin is the swell of the bench, and he encompasses his bucolic frame in a loose black overcoat, which he wears summer and winter. The dandy of the late Government is the Duke of Portland, who, in a black frock-coat, light grey trousers, perennial white vest, white gaiters over varnished boots, and a "dossy" silk hat, with the finish of an eyeglass, still typifies the "young England" of his youth. Lord Salisbury, like Mr. Gladstone, wears black.

Evening dress used to be an inexorable condition of after-dinner life at the House of Commons. It is so no longer. Sir William Harcourt is seldom seen in the garb of the West-end at night. Of course the older race of M.P.'s remain content with plain, unadorned, black cloth. But the younger race burst into silk facings and shoe-bows. Sir Albert Rollit shares with another member, and, in fact, really monopolises, the distinction of having introduced the dress jacket into our post-prandial debates, though that abbreviated garment never really "caught on." Lord Randolph Churchill, in his garb, has passed through many changes. He made his maiden speech, standing below the gangway, at the Ministerial side of the House, wearing a neat frock-coat, bow necktie, with unexceptionable trousers and boots. He led the Fourth Party in this eminently senatorial dress. He governed India in a bob-tail coat. It was in a reefer jacket that he resigned his office. It was after this that his lordship fell into vicious ways, sartorially speaking. To Lord Randolph belongs the heresy associated with the union of a top hat and a pair of tan shoes. He has, however, never turned up his trousers.

The first member to legislate in turned-up trousers was Viscount Lewisham, now the Earl of Darmouth. He was Vice-Chamberlain, and served his party as junior Whip. He always bared his ankles on going into action in the lobby. Sir Charles Dilke is one of the best dressed men in the House of Commons, Like Mr. Chamberlain, he habitually wears a frock-coat in public. No one has ever seen Mr. Chamberlain in a reefer, or even in that compromise, a shooting-coat. There are occasions when Mr. Chamberlain ventures into a suit of navy serge with a black bowler hat; but he does not seem happy in that garb. When the Teutonic lay at Portsmouth and half the House of Commons went down to stay on board at the invitation of Mr. Ismay, Mr. Chamberlain made his debut late in the morning in yachting attire. But he took the earliest opportunity of returning to the dress of "the House," and his appearance on the deck of a steamer in a highly-polished silk hat so impressed Lord Charles Beresford with a sense of incongruity that he gravely proposed that the right hon. gentleman should at once send it back to town "book post, with the ends open."

Lord Battersea, but lately Mr. Cyril Flower, affected the garb of the masher artist, and moved, as it seemed, in the atmosphere of the 'atelier.' It was Mr. Spencer Walpole who earned for himself the distinctive appellation of "The Gentleman of the House." A former dandy of the House was Mr. G. W. E. Russell. Mr. Russell's taste in afternoon boots is still a tradition. He is older now, but he still adheres to blue trousers with a black stripe. The London stockbrokers who have seats in the House—Mr. Cuthbert Quilter for one—keep up the fame of the City tailor. Mr. Joseph Arch is severely homespun, Mr. Henry Broadhurst was accustomed to keep two hats at the House. One was a "chimney-pot," which he wore in the Chamber; the second a broad-brimmed "New Cut," in which he roamed the lobbies or smoked on the Terrace. When seen in this headgear, his very tight trousers, and short reefer jacket, the hon. gentleman suggested something in the "fancy" line. One instinctively expected to see a couple of bull pups peeping out of his jacket pockets, or a lurcher running at his heels. The labour members eschew evening dress, a fact which, until a kindly thought from the present speaker abolished the existing rule, precluded these members from attending the right hon. gentleman's "full dress Parliamentary dinners."

It is not generally known (says the "World") that Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, the husband of the Princess Margaret of Prussia, is extremely accomplished, for his reserved, shy manner makes it difficult for a casual observer to find out how deep his studies have been. It was in order to spend his early years at the Munich University that he left the active army. He is a finished musician, like all the members of his family, and is also an artist of no mean reputation. His affection for the Princess Margaret is of several years growth, the young Prince and Princess having met in a prefectly unrestrained manner during each summer of the last three years at Homburg, though their growing attachment for each other was not remarked by the Empress Frederick until the summer of 1891.

It was in Homburg also that the Princess Victoria first became acquainted with her husband, Prince Adolf zu Schaumburg-Lippe. Prince Adolf is very popular in his regiment. Formerly, one of his favourite amusements was driving a tramcar when he was in full uniform. This amusement was, however, stopped by his colonel, who informed the Prince that he could allow no officer of his regiment to do such a thing, even if he were the brother-in-law of the German Emperor.

The run upon Mr. A. Milner's book on Egypt at the libraries is most unusual, says the "Echo." Mr. Milner was two and a half years in Egypt, where he filled the successive posts of Director-General of Accounts and Under-Secretary for Finance. He had received a valuable training as Mr. Goschen's private secretary. Nor was he any the worse for his variety of employments since the time he left Oxford, nearly 20 years ago. He has studied law, and he has been called to the Bar. He has coached pupils in classics, having been himself one of the best classics of his day at the University; and before proceeding to Egypt he did hard and excellent work as a journalist. As chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue he gets a nice salary of £2,000 a year. He contested a seat for Parliament once, and he will doubtless do so again.

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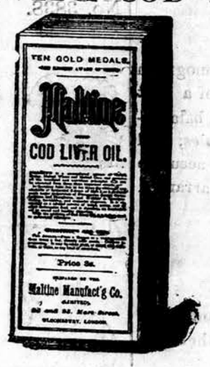

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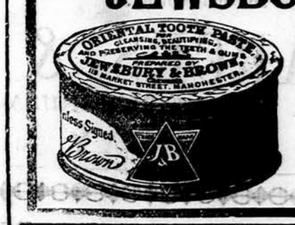
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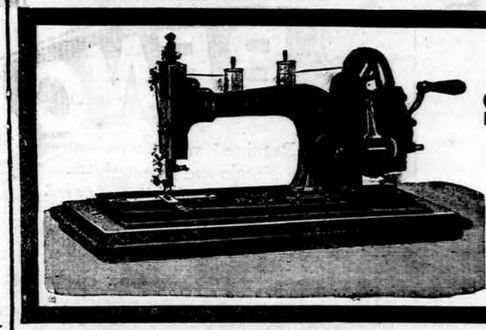

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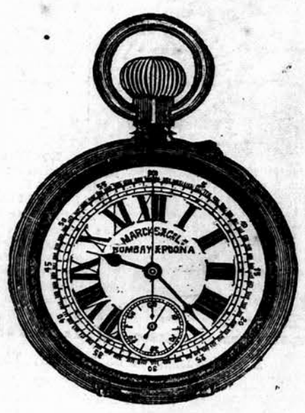

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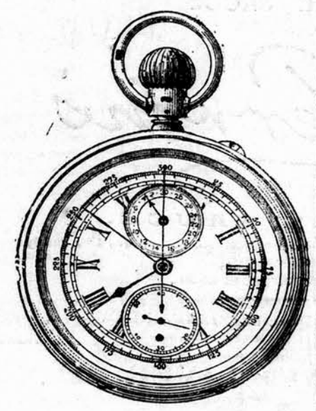
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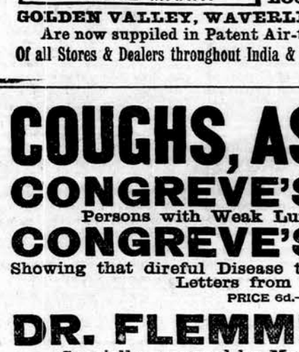
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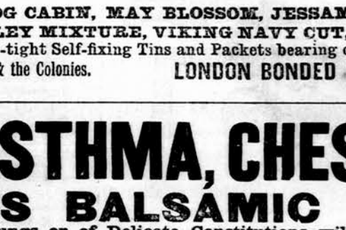
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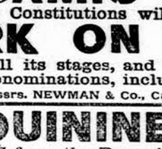
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